

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Paris, Friday, November 26, 1993

No. 34,445

Russian Gives New Warning To NATO on Ex-East Bloc

Ties With Former Allies Would Force Reaction, Intelligence Chief Says

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Russia's Foreign Intelligence Service, with the support of the Russian military, warned NATO on Thursday that any move to incorporate East European countries would force Moscow into "fundamental" military countermeasures and heighten anti-Western sentiments.

Some of the countries of Eastern Europe formerly under Soviet domination, like Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic, have asked to join the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. While the Russian president, Boris N. Yeltsin, reacted calmly to the idea in late August, the Russian military has pushed him to recon-

sider. On Sept. 30, Mr. Yeltsin wrote Western leaders warning them against expanding NATO eastward.

But the declaration on Thursday by the director of the Intelligence Service, Yevgeni M. Primakov, was a remarkable intervention in the debate by the foreign-intelligence arm of the former KGB.

Mr. Primakov, citing an internal analysis, said his agency was convinced that NATO would decide in principle to expand at a January summit meeting.

"This expansion would bring the biggest military grouping in the world, with its colossal offensive potential, directly to the borders of Russia," he said at a press conference.

"If this happens, the need would arise for a fundamental reappraisal of all defense concepts on our side, a redeployment of armed forces and changes in operational plans."

The internal analysis, which he released Thursday, goes further. A NATO expansion, it said, would also require "the restructuring of armed forces, a reconsideration of the structure of the theaters of military activity, the creation of additional infrastructure, the relocation of major military contingents and changes in the character of combat training."

Such changes could break Russia's budget, the report said, and if there is not enough money for the army and the social needs of its soldiers, "irritation in military circles might emerge that is not in the interests of the political or military leadership of Russia or the country in general."

There would also be a domestic political and psychological impact, the report said.

"Public opinion in the Russian Federation has long been formed in the anti-NATO spirit, and it cannot change in an hour." The former Soviet allies should join NATO "will be taken by a considerable part of Russian society as 'the approach of danger to the Motherland's borders, thus promoting anti-Western forces and 'isolationist tendencies.'"

According to the newspaper Izvestia, Mr. Primakov's position has the explicit support of the Russian military, putting the security ministries in some conflict with the Russian Foreign Ministry. The Foreign Ministry, the paper said.

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EGYPT'S PRIME MINISTER ESCAPES CAR BOMBING — Wreckage caused by a powerful car bomb that was intended to assassinate Prime Minister Atef Sedki in a Cairo suburb Thursday. He escaped uninjured but a girl was killed and about a dozen people were wounded. The militant Muslim Jihad group claimed responsibility. Page 4.

Volkswagen And Union Slash Week To 29 Hours

Salaries to Be Cut 10%; Some See the Settlement As a Model for Industry

By Ferdinand Protzman
New York Times Service

BONN — Volkswagen AG, Europe's largest automaker, reached an agreement Thursday with the IG Metall metalworkers union on a radical plan to reduce costs by putting production workers at its six German plants on a 29-hour workweek while cutting their pay by nearly 10 percent.

The agreement was the latest sign that proposals to shorten the workweek have gained wider acceptance recently in Europe, especially amid the severe recession that has brought a sharp downturn in the auto industry.

Settled in Hannover after 14 hours of intense negotiations, the accord calls for VW's production employees to begin working a four-day week of 28.8 hours as of Jan. 1. Currently, they work a five-day, 36-hour week.

The measures are unprecedented in German industry. While many companies use a four-day week, none has attempted to cut the total work time so dramatically.

Oskar Lafontaine, an economics expert in the opposition Social Democratic Party that hopes to come to power in elections next year, said the compromise could become a model for other companies struggling with high costs and slack demand.

"The decision is an example of reason," he said.

An agreement had been expected after Peter Hartz, head of labor relations at VW, essentially gave the union an ultimatum when he proposed the shorter workweek on Oct. 28.

Citing the automaker's huge losses, slumping sales and production costs that are among the highest in the automotive industry, Mr. Hartz had offered production workers a choice: accept the shorter week and a pay cut, or see 30,000 of the company's 100,000 German jobs eliminated by the end of 1995.

VW's goal was to cut its personnel costs by about 25 percent through the plan. Jochem Schumm, the company's chief negotiator, said it had come "very near" to that level.

Mr. Schumm said the four-day workweek should save the company about 1.7 billion Deutsche marks (\$1 billion) annually in personnel costs over the next two years. VW's personnel costs totaled about 10 billion DM last year.

The Frankfurt Stock Exchange welcomed the company's savings estimate, and VW shares rose 9.50 DM, or 2.3 percent, to close at 412 DM.

Union officials expressed satisfaction with the agreement, saying they had succeeded in preserving workers' monthly base-pay levels by spreading traditional holiday bonuses and vacation pay over the year.

Jürgen Peters, who led the IG Metall negotia-

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Kohl's Chagrin: His Nominee for President Quits

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

BONN — Steffen Heitmann, the conservative candidate for the German presidency whose views had become an embarrassment to his patron, Chancellor Helmut Kohl, withdrew from the race Thursday and said another man from Eastern Germany should get the job.

The failure of the chancellor's attempt to impose Mr. Heitmann's candidacy was, as opposition leaders put it, one of the worst political defeats of Mr. Kohl's 11 years in office, coming just as he was beginning a campaign for reelection in October.

Mr. Kohl, who had plucked Mr. Heitmann from relative obscurity as the justice minister of

the Eastern German state of Saxony last summer as a gesture to the disgruntled and largely unemployed voters of the former Communist part of the country, expressed frustration and fury.

"The intolerable campaign of personal attacks and slander against Steffen Heitmann in recent months disgraced all who took part in it," he said angrily.

Mr. Heitmann, a 49-year-old Protestant Church lawyer during East Germany's Communist Party rule, had been steadily losing support in Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic party.

His awkward attempts to explain his beliefs that women should spend more time in the

home with their children, and that Germans should not be held eternally in thrall to their past, showed that he was unsuited to the office, according to such Christian Democratic critics as Friedbert Pflüger, a member of Parliament who wrote in early October that Mr. Heitmann's candidacy would split the country rather than unite it.

To his own and Mr. Kohl's embarrassment, the slight, cigarillo-smoking Mr. Heitmann was eagerly endorsed by the neo-Nazi and ultranationalist German People's Union party and other similar groups.

Earlier this fall, Mr. Kohl's coalition partners, the Free Democrats, nominated Hildegard Hamm-Brüchler, a 72-year-old elder sta-

teswoman, and the opposition Social Democrats picked Johannes Rau, 62, the premier of North Rhine-Westphalia.

A successor to President Richard von Weizsäcker, a Christian Democrat, will be chosen May 23 by an assembly that includes the members of both houses of parliament and members of the German state legislatures, carefully proportioned to reflect party strengths.

Mr. Heitmann announced Thursday morning in Dresden that he was withdrawing, but not in favor of a candidate from Western Germany.

In the interest of German national unity, he said, he was appealing in all other candidates to withdraw in favor of Richard Schröder, a Social Democratic pastor from Eastern Germany who is now dean of theology at Humboldt University in Berlin.

But Mr. Rau said he saw no reason to pull out now and Mr. Schröder, 49, repeated that he would not run against him. Some speculated that Mr. Kohl might nominate Roman Herzog, a 59-year-old West German who is president of the Federal Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe. The presidency is a largely ceremonial office, but in two terms during the past nine years Mr. von Weizsäcker made it into a kind of national tribunal, presenting the respectable face of Germany to the outside world and reconciling

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French Official Expects Trade Accord

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — In a fresh sign of movement toward a world trade accord, a French minister said Thursday that he expected a draft agreement on the dispute with the United States over agricultural trade to be ready for a parliamentary vote by Dec. 10.

The comment by Industry Minister Gérard Longuet, the minister in charge of the trade talks, acknowledged something that France previously denied: that the contentious talks are making progress toward meeting a Dec. 15 deadline.

It also indicated that Prime Minister

Edouard Balladur was laying political groundwork, among the factions of his conservative government, for the approval of a trade compromise between the United States and the European Community, French political analysts said.

Mr. Balladur's goal, they said Thursday, is to achieve agreement on the politically unpopular accord without exposing himself to accusations of selling out French farmers to meet Washington's demands.

The United States is resisting France's demands to reopen an agreement reached a year ago that would restrict certain French agricultural exports.

A parliamentary vote presumably would

require many of Mr. Balladur's potential rivals in the 1995 presidential elections to also take a stand on the issue.

The announcement by Mr. Longuet followed a meeting of the Rally for the Republic party, attended by Mr. Balladur and the party's president, Jacques Chirac. Mr. Chirac is now an ally of Mr. Balladur's in the coalition government, but he is widely seen as a prospective rival in the presidential elections.

"I hope that we will have concrete proposals from the Americans before Dec. 10 and that the Europeans can agree on Dec. 10," Mr. Longuet said on French radio. Mr. Balladur

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China Blocks Murdoch From Magazine Venture

SHANGHAI — Beijing has blocked a magazine joint venture by Rupert Murdoch, dealing another blow to the Australian's vision of penetrating China's media markets, officials said.

A linkup between Shanghai's state-run Better Life magazine and Mr. Murdoch's News Corp. would have marked the first Western investment in a mainstream publication in China.

But Better Life's editor, Hu Xiaosheng, said Thursday that Beijing had rejected News Corp.'s application for undisclosed reasons.

"They did not approve the project and didn't say why," Mr. Hu said. "It seems that the time is not yet ripe in China for this kind of venture. Give it another year or two."

The official China Daily quoted Mr. Hu last summer as saying that News Corp. had proposed buying 50 percent of the lifestyle bi-monthly and that editorial exchanges had already begun. He said at the time that the venture was receiving favorable consideration at the highest levels of the Communist Party's Propaganda Department.

But the deal is said to have soured after Mr. Murdoch, in the Times of London, criticized Beijing's heavy control of information.

In September, two months after buying the Hong Kong-based satellite television network STAR TV, Mr. Murdoch boasted that such telecommunications technologies posed "an unambiguous threat to totalitarian regimes everywhere." Observers say this attack may have undermined his China ambitions.

"Satellite broadcasting makes it possible for information-hungry residents of many closed societies to bypass state-controlled television," Mr. Murdoch wrote. STAR TV's footprint reaches into China.

A News Corp. spokeswoman in Sydney, Geraldine Paton, played down the setback, saying that Mr. Murdoch's focus had shifted to TV and that his main China play was STAR TV.

Mr. Murdoch's purchase of STAR in July seemed to offer a way of bringing 1.1 billion Chinese consumers into his media empire.

But China later banned satellite dishes for individual use.

Churchill's Archives Give No Clue on Pearl Harbor

By John Darnton
New York Times Service

LONDON — The British government has begun releasing documents from Winston Churchill's secret wartime intelligence archive, but so far they do not shed light on one of the war's greatest mysteries — whether Churchill knew of the impending Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941.

One document, dated Dec. 4 — three days before the attack — is an intercepted message two days earlier from the Japanese foreign minister in Tokyo to the Japanese ambassador in Washington, ordering him to destroy secret documents, ciphers and related materials, presumably a step that would be taken just before the outbreak of war.

There is no indication whether this document was shared with the Americans, a Foreign Office spokesman said.

A statement drawn up by the Public Record Office to accompany the first trickle of documents said: "None of the intercepts obviously indicate that British sources were aware in advance of the Japanese attack on Pearl Har-

bor, although it was clear that Japan was about to enter the war."

But the statement went on: "It is possible that historians making a detailed examination of all the material might draw a different conclusion."

A spokesman for the records office said that that simply meant that the archivists had not pored through all 1,273 files, representing the daily intelligence reports given to Churchill in the years 1941-1942, which go into the public domain Friday. He said it did not suggest that anyone had unearthed a piece of paper that was ambiguous or that suggested Churchill knew and did not tell President Franklin D. Roosevelt about the attack.

In their 1991 book "Betrayal at Pearl Harbor," the authors James Rushbridge and Eric Nave argue that British code-breakers based at Singapore at the British Far East Combined Bureau had cracked JN-25, the Japanese naval code, and so learned of the imminent attack on the main U.S. naval base at Hawaii. They

See CHURCHILL, Page 4.



TURKEY DAY RACE — U.S. troops in Mogadishu, Somalia, rushing toward the Thanksgiving dinner table after a parade Thursday.

Beneath Ancient Clay, a Spurned Lover

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Historian Valentin Yanin has spent nearly 50 summers unearthing treasures and artifacts from Russia's premier archeological site, yet nothing had prepared him for this summer's discovery of Russia's oldest love letter.

It was written, around the year 1100, on birch bark, like hundreds of other letters Mr. Yanin and his team had found in the medieval city of Novgorod. As with the others, the archeologist gingerly carried the muddy, rolled-up mess to a lab for cleaning, excited but expecting what they had mostly found before: a contract, a statement of debts, a business document of some kind.

But as they gently washed and soaked and

unrolled the bark, a few phrases emerged that, along with the elegant female penmanship, showed that this was no ordinary missive. And after an hour of gentle cleansing, with the strips fully unfurled, Mr. Yanin read a *ser de coeur* that echoed mournfully across nine centuries, from Russia's first documented spurned lover.

"I have sent you three times," she began, in a letter that tacitly omitted her lover's name. "What is the evil you hold against me, that you have never visited me this week? Is it that I hurt you by sending you, and you, as I see, do not like it? If you liked it, you would have broken free from people's eyes, and come."

The recipient had torn the letter in three, perhaps in anger, perhaps in fear of discovery; tantalizingly, the middle strip has not been

found. But after a few sentences that can be read only in fragments ("... now someplace else ... write to me about ..."), the letter concludes, in the same calm and well-bred hand, with passion: "Even if I hurt you thoughtlessly, if you will begin mocking me, let God judge you, and my weakness."

Perhaps more than in most countries, Russians look to archeology to score points: to prove that Russia can never be a democracy, or that its essence was always democratic; that Ukraine was never part of Russia, or that it always was; that Russians have always been backward, or that they once led the way.

The site at Novgorod, near St. Petersburg, has provided enough discoveries to both fuel

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Kiosk

Anthony Burgess Dies of Cancer at 76

Anthony Burgess, whose novel "A Clockwork Orange" offered a vision of a violence-ridden future, died of cancer in London on Thursday at 76.

Mr. Burgess wrote more than 50 books and dozens of musical compositions, from operas, choral works and song cycles to symphonies and concertos. He also wrote radio and TV scripts, as well as countless articles.

"I call myself a professional writer in that I must write in order to eat, and I am not ashamed to belong to the 'Grub Street' confraternity which Dr. Johnson honored," he told the Paris Review in 1973. "But primarily I call myself a serious novelist who is attempting in extended prose the range of subject matter available to fiction, and a practitioner who is anxious to exploit words much as a poet does." (Page 5)

Leisure
In Vietnam, a stroll through time. Page 8.

Book Review
Bridge Page 5.

Dow Jones	1,7085	1,7024
Trib Index	Up 0.20%	107.82

The Dollar	London close	previous N.Y. close
DM	1.7085	1.7024
Frank	1.4893	1.4895
Yen	108.30	108.15
FF	5.9112	5.906

Andorra	9.00 FF	Luxembourg	40 L. FF
Antilles	11.20 FF	Morocco	12 Dh
Comoros	700 CFA	Reunion	8.00 Riols
Egypt	E.P. 5000	Saudi Arabia	11.20 FF
France	9.00 FF	Senegal	200 CFA
Gabon	480 CFA	Spain	200 PTAS
Greece	280 Dr.	Tunisia	1,000 Din
Ivory Coast	560 CFA	Turkey	T.L. 10,000
Jordan	1 JD	U.A.E.	3.50 Dirh
Lebanon	1,500 L.L.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	\$1.10

The 'Why' Behind Toddler's Murder Haunts Britain

By William E. Schmidt
New York Times Service

PRESTON, England — The day after a jury here found two 11-year-old boys guilty of the abduction and savage murder of a Liverpool toddler, the police, politicians and psychiatrists across Britain were searching for an answer Thursday to the question the trial did not answer: How is it that two otherwise normal children could commit such a barbaric crime?

At the end of 18 days of hearings in this northern industrial city, 40 kilometers (25 miles) northeast of Liverpool, even Crown Court Judge Michael Moreland wondered aloud at what went so terribly wrong describing the conduct of Robert Thompson and Jon Venables, both 10 at the time of the murder, as "cunning and very wicked" and even suggesting that violent video films might have played some part in influencing them.

For Britain, the sheer horror of the crime, reinforced by grainy photographs from store security cameras that chillingly captured the boys' abduction of 2-year-old James Bulger, has continued to tug at the

nation's conscience, provoking a mixture of revulsion, horror and fury, and raising larger questions about society's failure to protect and nurture its children.

In a way, this search to understand is part of a healing process, what The Independent, a London newspaper, on Thursday called "a remedy for our collective trauma." In February, people were haunted by the thought that what happened to young James could happen to their own children; now they look at the two killers, and wonder if they could be their children, too.

The jury agreed with prosecutors that the two boys were capable of knowing right from wrong when they abducted and killed James. But so far, there seems to be little agreement as to why the crime happened.

To Sergeant Phil Roberts, one of the Liverpool police, it was a case of a couple of bad seeds, of inherent evil. "I believe human nature spurts out freaks," he said. "These two were freaks who just found each other." One of them, Robert, was worse than the other, he said, but together, they were a deadly combination.

Others see the crime as the symptom of a

culture that enshrines violence. Already members of Parliament are picking up on Judge Moreland's offhanded remark about video films — unsupported by any evidence introduced during the trial — and are proposing an official inquiry into the effects of violent movies on youngsters.

The police acknowledge that the father of one of the boys had rented a horror movie a few weeks before the Bulger murder in which two young boys must battle and kill a doll possessed by an evil killer and dressed in toddlers' clothes.

But Detective Superintendent Albert Kirby, the Liverpool police official who led the inquiry, said at a press conference Wednesday night that the police had no evidence the boys ever saw the video, "Child's Play 3," and doubted it played a role in the killing.

Even so, Sky Television, a London-based cable network, announced Thursday that it was withdrawing the film from a scheduled airing Friday night as a result of the disclosures in the Bulger case.

According to evidence presented in the trial, the two boys were of average intelligence. By conventional standards, they en-

dured a less than ideal childhood, and investigators and psychiatrists question their upbringing in poor single-parent homes where their constant truancy and misbehavior was either ignored or overlooked. Robert, for example, was absent from school more than he was present last year. Both boys were playing hooky the day of the murder.

Still, there was nothing in their social or psychological record to suggest that they were prone to sort of barbarity that befell James.

What makes the Bulger case so remarkable, most agree, is the fact that the crime was not a single act of impulsive behavior, but rather a sustained ordeal that took place over a period of nearly three hours, from the time the two boys lured James from his mother's side at a Liverpool shop to a skull with bricks, stones and a 9-kilogram (20-pound) metal rod along a lonely stretch of railroad track.

In an article on Thursday in The Daily Telegraph, Dr. Raj Persaud, a professor at

London University's Institute of Psychiatry, said there was no simple answer. He notes that the boys show symptoms of what he called "psychopaths-in-waiting, displaying in miniature all the requisite features of hostile feelings, self-obsession, no shame, an urge to gratify their wishes at any expense."

But, he said, many of their actions also suggest little more than "childish bad behavior," as they wandered aimlessly around the shopping mall before the abduction, throwing a toy soldier on a moving escalator and meekly accepting scoldings from adults who asked why they were not in school.

They even lied like children — badly — clumsily trying to cover their tracks after they were arrested, and admitting at one point they did not want to move James' battered body off the railroad tracks where he was left, because they did not want to get in trouble for dirtying their clothes with his blood.

Dr. Persaud said the greater problem was the failure of schools, families and other institutions to inculcate in children a sense of conscience.



EDUCATION IN FRANCE — A student shouting Thursday at policemen who were blocking access by protesters to the National Assembly in Paris. Thousands demonstrated around France to demand more teachers and more money for the education system.

An Anti-Fascist Mobilization in Rome

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — With the press baron Silvio Berlusconi openly backing a neofascist candidate, intellectuals and politicians launched a petition Thursday supporting the leftist contender in the Rome mayoral election Dec. 5.

The petition coincided with a strike by more than 200 journalists at Mr. Berlusconi's Mondadori publishing company, which produces the weekly Panorama news magazine. They said they refused to be used to further the industrialist's political ambitions.

Mr. Berlusconi, the president of AC Milan soccer club, touched off a national furor by publicly expressing support for Gianfranco Fini, the candidate of the ultrarightist Italian Social Movement, which is also fronting the grand-

daughter of the Fascist dictator Be-

to Mussolini in the mayoral race in Naples.

The petition by 100 intellectuals, including Adolfo Perez Esquivel of Argentina, the 1980 Nobel Peace laureate, said that Mr. Fini's election would "encourage intolerance and racist hate."

They urged Romans to vote for Francesco Rutelli, who is supported by the former Communist Democratic Party of the Left, the Greens, the Radicals and by some Christian Democrats.

Mr. Rutelli won 40 percent of the vote in the first round of the election Sunday, 4 percent more than

Mr. Fini, but not enough to avoid a runoff.

Committees sprang up in 20 cities to oppose Mr. Berlusconi, the head of Europe's largest media empire, who is considered a likely bidder for public office.

The committees planned a nationwide boycott campaign, urging consumers to avoid Mr. Berlusconi's three television stations, his chain of supermarkets, his real estate business, cinemas, financial services, magazines and newspapers. The tycoon hacked Mr. Fini in an open letter published in newspapers.

Likening Mr. Berlusconi to Mussolini's black-shirted Fascists, the Rome newspaper La Repubblica called him "the black cavalier."

The daily is owned by its archrival, Carlo De Benedetti.

The scandal-tainted Christian Democrats will change their name to the Popular Party in January following their shattering defeat in Sunday's municipal elections. The party leader, Mino Martinazzoli, said the change would mark the rebirth of the Christian Democrats as they prepare for general elections in the spring.

(AFP, AP, Reuters)

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Closer collaboration does not preclude involvement in purely European groupings such as the Western European Union, or the Franco-German Eurocorps, which also has Dutch and Belgian participation, the officials said. Indeed, such initiatives are likely to multiply if the United States further reduces its forces and political involvement in Europe.

The government believes that there can be no serious NATO action without the participation of French forces. But if the United States does not want to take part,

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France to Increase NATO Cooperation

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — France will beef up its conventional forces and cooperate closely with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization but believes that Europe must have the means to intervene independently in situations where the United States is not willing to participate, senior military sources said Thursday.

"You should not suspect us of wanting to undermine the alliance," a senior military planner said. "We want to see it evolve, and we are prepared to evolve with it."

NATO leaders are scheduled to hold a summit meeting in January to discuss the evolution of the organization.

The officials added that France did not support the idea of associating Poland and other East European countries with the alliance, saying that it would be a mistake to give the impression that Europe was ganging up on Russia.

They said the French government believed that bringing the former Warsaw Pact countries into NATO would do nothing to improve their security or that of Western Europe.

Instead, they said the East Europeans should seek greater economic and political rapprochement with the European Community.

According to the sources, a French white paper scheduled for publication in February will call for a continuation of the nuclear deterrent well into the next century. But it will place greater emphasis on conventional forces to deal with security situations in and outside of Europe, such as the civil war in the former Yugoslavia.

They said that France was willing to cooperate in international actions in any way that was most effective, whether through NATO or directly under the command of the United Nations.

The only conditions it imposed, they said, was that it must be involved in the planning of any action and must have a role in the command structure.

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Closer collaboration does not preclude involvement in purely European groupings such as the Western European Union, or the Franco-German Eurocorps, which also has Dutch and Belgian participation, the officials said. Indeed, such initiatives are likely to multiply if the United States further reduces its forces and political involvement in Europe.

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WORLD BRIEFS

UN Says Serbs Delay Food Convoys

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina (Reuters) — The United Nations accused Bosnian Serbs on Thursday of hampering efforts to bring food and supplies to millions of Bosnians threatened by bitter winter weather. "Clearly and intentionally, the Bosnian Serbs are trying to delay relief aid designated for people in central Bosnia," said Peter Kessler, spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

A convoy carrying flour, shoes, plastic sheeting and nails for the Muslim enclave of Zepa in eastern Bosnia was delayed for three hours before being allowed to continue. The delay means the trucks will not return to Belgrade in time to form a convoy for the northern Muslim city of Tuzla on Friday, a UN spokesman said in Belgrade.

Yeltsin Camp Attacks Political Ads

MOSCOW (AP) — President Boris N. Yeltsin's chief spokesman complained Thursday about the proliferation of political advertising that he said was filled with "trite public insults" and "downright bad language."

Thirteen parties competing for political power began taking to Russia's airwaves this week in advance of parliamentary elections Dec. 12. "Potential voters are swamped with torrents of lies, inventions, social demagoguery and downright bad language from television screens," said Mr. Yeltsin's spokesman, Vyacheslav Kostikov.

This is the first time Russia has had a Western-style political campaign. Mr. Kostikov suggested that some of the political commercials were aimed at provoking Mr. Yeltsin into banning them and making him look undemocratic. "The final goal of the provocation is clear — to disrupt the elections and the referendum on a new constitution," he said.

Shevardnadze Promises New State

TBILISI, Georgia (AP) — Ordering lawmakers to take a two-month recess, the Georgian leader, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, said Thursday that the nation would get a new constitution and a new parliament.

He made the announcement at the first meeting of parliament since a state of emergency was declared in September during an insurrection in Western Georgia.

Lawmakers had voluntarily agreed to suspend parliament for two months when they agreed to the initial state of emergency. Last week, as the end of the recess neared, Mr. Shevardnadze issued a decree extending the state of emergency until Jan. 20. He also created his own political party, the Citizen's Union.

Paris Answers China on Dalai Lama

PARIS (AFP) — The French Foreign Ministry on Thursday stressed the "pastoral and private nature" of the Dalai Lama's recent visit to France, in response to a protest from China.

"In the contacts with the Chinese authorities we have reminded them of the conditions under which the Dalai Lama came to France and under which he had meetings with French officials," a ministry spokesman said.

Earlier Thursday, Beijing denounced the exiled Tibetan leader's meeting with President Francois Mitterrand at the Elysee Palace on Nov. 16. "The French leader's meeting with him constitutes an interference in Chinese internal affairs," a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Lufthansa Weighs a No-Frills Shuttle

FRANKFURT (AP) — Lufthansa German Airlines plans to launch a no-frills airline next spring, a newspaper reported Thursday. A spokesman for the government-controlled carrier said the report in the Munich-based Süddeutsche Zeitung was based on a protest from China.

"We are going to have to reckon with a European shuttle in 1994," said a Lufthansa spokesman, Josef Grendel, without confirming that his company would be offering it. He said the carrier had long been studying the idea.

With liberalized airline competition in the European Community, someone will inevitably offer cheaper short and medium flights, Mr. Grendel said. Such a carrier would be comparable in concept to Southwest Airline, which does not offer meals or other extras and was the only U.S. carrier to make a profit last year.

Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene of Belgium refused Thursday to go back on a wage freeze as unions prepared for a general strike on Friday to protest the government's austerity measures. Transportation, banking and industry are expected to be shut down.

Workers in London's northern and eastern suburbs rode buses or walked to work after large sections of the Underground remained closed while engineers hunted through miles of cabling for a power fault that stranded 20,000 passengers on Wednesday.

Paris-area transport services face disruption on Friday because of a demonstration by unions protesting the budget to be voted in the morning by the board of the RATP transport company. Between 10 A.M. and 2 P.M., only 50 percent of trains are expected to be running on the urban Metro. Service will be about the same or a little more frequent on the suburban RER network, and at 70 percent on buses. The rest of the day is expected to be more or less normal.

Employees at the French domestic airline Air Inter held a 10-hour strike Thursday to protest what the unions termed a "brutal deregulation" plan. The airline said 10 to 15 flights out of 40 scheduled were being canceled because of the strike, which was to last from 2 P.M. to midnight.

Citibank has informed holders of its Advantage Visa or Mastercard that starting Jan. 1 they will be limited to 60,000 miles — redeemable for tickets on American Airlines — each calendar year. Credits are accumulated according to purchases made with the cards.

Malaysian State's New Code Imposes Death for Adultery

KUALA LUMPUR — A Malaysian state approved Islamic law Thursday that prescribe amputation for theft and death by stoning for adultery.

All 36 legislators in Kelantan in northeastern Malaysia, including two from Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad's governing National Front coalition, voted in favor of the Islamic criminal code. The National Front's representative, Wan Najib Wan Mohamad, told the state assembly he supported the bill because "I knew and understood that whoever rejected the law of Allah would not be free from the offense of tyranny, paganism and atheism."

But in order for Islamic law to take effect in Kelantan, the federal constitution would have to be changed, officials said.

The constitution can only be amended by the national parliament, dominated by the National Front. A Front member of parliament who represents a Kelantan constituency, Ibrahim Ali, said that the body was unlikely to approve the legislation.

The legislation in Kelantan would apply only to Muslims, but non-Muslims can also choose to be governed by it. It requires amputation of the right hand for first-time thieves and amputation of the left foot for second offenders. Repeat offenders would be jailed. Those guilty of being drunk can be caned up to 80 times.

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Barbados	1-800-877-8000	Cresta Rica	00-10-13	Indonesia	00-801-45	Mexico (Mexico City)	95-810-877-8000	United Kingdom	8500-800-800
Belgium	078-11-0014	Cyprus	001-900-01	Ireland	1-800-55-2001	Monaco	39-9087	U.S.A.	1-800-877-8000
Belize/Honduras	558	Denmark	8001-0877	Israel	172-802-2727	Netherlands	06-4022-9119	U.S. Virgin Islands	1-800-877-8000
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Brazil	0000-3333	Ecuador	171	Japan	0039-131	New Zealand	000-999	Vietnam City	172-877
British Virgin Is.	1-800-877-8000	El Salvador	191	Korea	0066-655-877	Nicaragua	02-861	Vietnam Hanoi	800-111-0
Canada (Phone Peak)	80-01-01	Finland	9000-1-0284	Kuwait	009-16	Norway	850-12-877	Venezuela-Spanish	800-111-1
		France	19-0887	Laos	550-2155	Panama	115		
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STATESIDE / ANOTHER CASE

Prosecution of FBI Agents Possible in Idaho Standoff

By David Johnston and Stephen Labaton
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The bloody standoff between the FBI's elite paramilitary force and a white separatist in Idaho has produced one of the largest and most wrenching internal inquiries ever conducted by the Justice Department, threatening some of the country's top law-enforcement officials with criminal prosecution.

The far-reaching inquiry, which has been under way for weeks but has remained largely unknown, centers on the operation at a remote ridge in August 1992 by the Hostage Rescue Team, the FBI unit trained to capture terrorists, hostage-takers and other violent criminals with minimal casualties.

The rescue unit was sent to the Idaho mountain after a confrontation between the white separatist, Randall Weaver, and federal marshals in which a federal agent and Mr. Weaver's 14-year-old son were killed.

The next day a sniper from the rescue team shot and killed Mr. Weaver's wife, Vicki, who was in the doorway of their cabin holding their 10-month-old daughter. She was not considered a threat, and the FBI later acknowledged that she had been shot by mistake. After a 10-day siege, Mr. Weaver surrendered.

Deputy Attorney General Philip Heymann, who is supervising the inquiry, described it as a top-to-bottom review of the case.

People who have been interviewed by government agents in the course of the inquiry said it was focusing on whether officials misjudged the danger the agents faced and knowingly violated the agency's limits on the use of deadly force by killing Mrs. Weaver.

The inquiry also is examining whether officials failed to consider less aggressive tactics and later closed ranks to avoid scrutiny of their actions.

Investigators from the Office of Professional Responsibility, the Justice Department's internal ethics unit, have warned top managers, agents, prosecutors and former officials that they could face civil or criminal charges, including obstruction of justice and violations of civil rights law.

The investigation has begun to reach the highest officials in the FBI and the Justice Department in the Bush administration, although investigators say many of the officials they interviewed were not likely to be charged.

Among those questioned is Larry Potts, head of the FBI's criminal investigative division, who is the most senior Washington official involved in allowing the agents to shoot without provocation, a change in procedures that led to the death of Mrs. Weaver.

Other officials who have been questioned include George Terwilliger 3d, a former deputy attorney general, and Henry Hudson, a former director of the U.S. Marshals Service.

Investigators say they also will talk to

William Barr, a former attorney general; William Sessions, a former FBI director; and Floyd Clarke, the FBI's No. 2 official, who announced Wednesday he was retiring. Officials said his departure was unrelated to the inquiry.

In interviews with The New York Times, Mr. Barr, Mr. Terwilliger and Mr. Sessions said they were not directly involved in the decisions that led to Mrs. Weaver's death. The FBI director, Louis Freeh, would not permit any bureau officials to comment on the case.

"Complex legal issues should not be prejudged," he said. "My priorities are firm: that the complete truth be discovered about this case, that the truth be given to the courts and the public, and that the law be fully upheld."

Some FBI officials said they also feared that a separate investigation by a state prosecutor in Boundary County, Idaho, where the incident took place, could lead to homicide charges against FBI agents.

The Hostage Rescue team has achieved

near heroic status within the FBI and at the Justice Department. Team members have taken part in dozens of operations, including a 1991 case when they stormed a prison cell block to free a hostage without firing a shot.

Earlier this year, the team's performance was heavily criticized after it led the tear-gas assault on the Branch Davidian compound near Waco, Texas. It ended when the compound caught fire and at least 75 cultists died.

Now, after the two deadly incidents, agency officials are planning changes in managing crises.

The hostage team was called into the Idaho case on Aug. 21, 1992, after William Degan, a decorated U.S. marshal, was killed in a shoot-out on Ruby Ridge with Mr. Weaver and two others that left Mr. Weaver's son, Samuel, dead. The marshals had been preparing to arrest Mr. Weaver on charges of selling weapons.

That evening the FBI hostage team flew to Idaho, and it encircled the Weaver cabin the next day. Then, acting under the related restrictions on the use of force, an FBI sharpshooter killed Mrs. Weaver.

Nine days later, Mr. Weaver and a family friend, Kevin Harris, both of whom were wounded by FBI agents, surrendered. Federal prosecutors in Boise, Idaho, charged them with killing Marshal Degan. But in July, after the prosecution case all but collapsed under contradictions, Mr. Weaver and Mr. Harris were both acquitted.

Within the ranks of the hostage rescue unit, the inquiry has stirred deep resentment. Agents who took part in the operation defend their actions and regard the inquiry as unfair second-guessing of those who place themselves at risk to uphold the law.

Some, including Richard Rogers, its commander, have refused to cooperate with investigators.

The questions about the FBI's conduct come more than a year after an initial review by the bureau itself. In September 1992, justified the killing of Mrs. Weaver on grounds that she had willfully placed herself in harm's way.

The timing could not be worse for the FBI. The agency defended its decision to attack the Branch Davidians with tear gas by saying that the hostage team was fatigued after the 51-day siege.

Mr. Weaver's troubles with the law began when agents from the Treasury's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms maneuvered him into selling two illegal sawed-off shotguns to undercover agents.

In 1991, a court clerk's error led authorities to mail him a summons with the wrong date for a court hearing. He became a federal fugitive when he failed to appear at the hearing. Federal marshals then spent months planning how to arrest him.

Months before his death, Marshal Degan had warned senior officials in Washington that any attempt to storm Mr. Weaver's cabin and arrest him could be very dangerous.

The probe is focusing on whether officials knowingly violated the agency's limits on the use of deadly force.

Brady Welcomes 'His' Gun-Control Bill

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — "How sweet it is," said James S. Brady, learning that the Senate had finally enacted the Brady gun-control bill.

The measure for the first time sets a minimum nationwide requirement that prospective gun purchasers wait five business days while authorities run a personal background check on them.

Mr. Brady was White House press secretary when he was wounded in the assassination attempt on President Ronald Reagan in 1981. Because of the crusading by him and his wife, Sarah, the legislation was named for them.

Meeting in the Oval Office with the Bradys after the Senate acted Wednesday, President Bill Clinton said he would sign the bill early next week. The president described the measure as "a beginning in what must be a long and relentless assault on the problems of crime and violence in this country."

The bill passed the House and Senate in different versions. Senate Republicans threatened to block the text that emerged from Senate-House conference and only dropped their opposition when they were promised the chance to amend the legislation when Congress reconvenes in January.

The bill:

- Requires a five-business-day waiting period before an individual can buy a handgun.
- Requires local law enforcement to research state, local and national records to check the eligi-



Attorney General Janet Reno, President Clinton and Vice President Al Gore applaud James and Sarah Brady at the White House after the passage of a gun control bill the couple crusaded for.

bility of the would-be buyer. Among those prohibited are convicted felons, fugitives, minors, the mentally incompetent, drug and alcohol addicts and illegal immigrants. Records used for checks are destroyed after 20 days.

- Authorizes spending \$200 million a year in grants to help states improve computerization of criminal records for use in a national background check system.
- Requires the local law enforcement agency to provide within 20 days the reason a handgun purchase was denied — if asked to do so by an unsuccessful buyer.
- Requires that state and local police be notified of multiple handgun sales.
- Prohibits those who ship firearms interstate from labeling packages in a manner that discloses the contents. The purpose is to deter thefts.
- Does not override stricter state laws, including California's 15-day waiting period.

(WP, LAT, NYT)

State Dept. Warns Americans Abroad Over Rushdie Visit

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The State Department has urged U.S. embassies to alert Americans to possible unrest as a result of President Bill Clinton's White House meeting with Salman Rushdie, the British novelist under a death sentence pronounced by Muslim fundamentalists.

David Johnson, a State Department spokesman, said Thursday that "all diplomatic posts" had been told to alert American citizens to "take precautions as local circumstances require."

Mr. Johnson said he knew of no specific threats against Americans as a result of Mr. Clinton's brief meeting on Wednesday with the author of "Satanic Verses," a novel some Muslims consider blasphemous.

A White House official said earlier: "The president and others reaffirmed to Rushdie our support for the principle of freedom of expression and said we stand firmly with him in the face of the forces of intolerance."

Ever since Iran's late leader, the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, sentenced the author to death for blasphemy, Mr. Rushdie has been soliciting support from various governments.

"What really struck me was the degree of personal warmth and friendship that came from the president," Mr. Rushdie said at a news conference after his meeting with U.S. officials Wednesday. "The thing I've looked for in politicians is not how well they speak, but how

much passion for the case they have. One of the remarkable things about today's meetings is that they seem to have a genuine passion for this case."

This is a far cry from the view the previous administration took of Mr. Rushdie and his plight. While George Bush did issue a statement condemning the Iranian *fatwa*, or death sentence, on Mr. Rushdie, both Mr. Bush and then-Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d expressed little interest in meeting with the author.

U.S. embassies reacted in different ways to the State Department advisory. In Europe, where the Muslim population is small, no warning was broadcast. In areas of the world where Muslims are predominant, alerts were issued.

The U.S. Embassy in Islamabad, Pakistan, for example, was calling U.S. residents to warn them of possible "terrorist or mob action," telling them to stay away from known trouble spots, to avoid going out and to try to be as inconspicuous as possible.

They were told to keep away from the weekly Friday bazaar, a favorite shopping spot in Islamabad, because Friday midday prayers might provide an opportunity for Muslim clerics to give sermons condemning Mr. Rushdie that could be followed by anti-U.S. demonstrations.

Several people were killed when police officers opened fire on an anti-Rushdie demonstration outside the U.S. Information Service office in Islamabad in 1989.

North Korea Hopeful on Nuclear Issue

Agence France-Press

UNITED NATIONS, New York — North Korea expects a dispute over inspections of its nuclear facilities to be resolved soon, according to the North Korean ambassador to the United Nations.

"I am not going into the details, but I am optimistic," said the ambassador, Pak Gil Yon, after a meeting of North Korea and U.S. officials here. "I think things can be resolved soon."

North Korea's deputy ambassador, Ho Jong, and Tom Hubbard of the State Department's Asia Pacific bureau met at the U.S. mission of the United Nations on Wednesday.

The meeting gave the United States an opportunity to brief North Korea on its new initiative, reached during a two-day visit to Washington by President Kim Young Sam of South Korea to discuss North Korea's refusal to allow the International Atomic Energy Agency to ensure that it is not developing nuclear weapons.

The new U.S. approach is intended to seek a comprehensive solution to issues dividing the United States and North Korea, which could mean simultaneous discussion of inspections, resumption of talks between North and South Korea, scaling down or ending joint U.S.-South Korean military exercises, economic relations and diplomatic relations.

The U.S.-North Korean meeting was part of a series of new contacts aimed at normalizing relations, according to the State Department spokesman, Michael McCurry.

Mr. McCurry said he did not expect any immediate reaction from North Korea despite President Bill Clinton's evident concern to resolve the matter immediately.

In Seoul, the state-run Korea Broadcasting System radio said that Mr. Kim and Mr. Clinton had made a secret deal over North Korea during their talks.

Away From Politics

• A woman who said she was sexually abused by a priest settled her lawsuit against the Archdiocese of Santa Fe for \$500,000. Elaine Montoya, 34, said she was abused more than 300 times as a teenager by the Reverend Arthur Roubault, who fled his Albuquerque parish more than a year ago. His whereabouts are unknown. A grand jury decided not to indict him on criminal charges.

• Dr. Jack Kevorkian received 29 containers of carbon monoxide gas, receipts seized from an associate inmate. Authorities made the search as part of an investigation into the last two suicides Dr. Kevorkian has witnessed, the Oakland County prosecutor, Richard Thompson, said in Detroit. The receipts were seized from the home and business of Neal Nicol, the prosecutor said.

• Los Angeles will withdraw its float from the Rose Parade on New Year's Day in 1995 unless the Tournament of Roses Association diversifies its all-white-male executive committee. The city has taken part for almost a century. "We don't stand for all-white-male country clubs," said a Los Angeles councilman, Mark Ridley-Thomas. "We don't wish to support such enterprises."

• Predictions of a major quake in Southern California are too high, according to a scientific panel charged with assessing quake probabilities for Southern California. The panel dismissed forecasts of a 60 percent chance that a big earthquake would strike the San Andreas fault in the next 30 years, and said a lower probability would be announced next year.

AP, Reuters, LAT

U.S. Vows to Enforce Airwave Rules

Minor Changes Follow Court Ban on 'Indecency' Code

By Paul Farhi
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A day after the government's "indecent" rules were tossed out by a federal appeals court, the chief regulator of the nation's radio and TV airwaves said he still intended to enforce a ban on raunchy programs.

James H. Quello, interim chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, indicated that the agency would pursue two new indecency complaints against Howard Stern, a radio "shock jock" who has been the object of five previous FCC fines.

The action followed a ruling by the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington that declared unconstitutional the FCC's policy of banning the broadcast of programs with indecent content between 6 A.M. and midnight.

The three-judge panel said the 18-hour ban was too broad and violated broadcasters' rights under the First Amendment.

Mr. Quello said the FCC would now enforce a ban from 6 A.M. to 8 P.M.

It had already been following that schedule while the 18-hour prohibition was under review.

The FCC defines broadcast indecency as language or material describing "sexual or excretory activities or organs" in terms which are "patently offensive as measured by contemporary community standards."

While the court did not question this definition, it did say that the FCC had failed to properly balance the rights of adults to receive constitutionally protected indecent speech against the government's interest in keeping such material away from children.

Opponents of the FCC policy noted that the court also called on the FCC to hold a "full and fair hearing" to lay out the times at which indecent speech may be broadcast, to better define "children" and to supply more specific information on how many children are in the audience for specific programs.

Mr. Quello's stint as head of the agency ends Monday, when Reed Hundt, a Washington lawyer, is to be sworn in as chairman.

Mr. Stern, whose free-wheeling, nationally syndicated radio program has drawn a total of \$1.2 million in fines since 1988, is the object of two new "actionable" complaints stemming from broadcasts in August and October, Mr. Quello said.

Democracy Camp in Hong Kong Doubts Britain's Resolve

Reuters

HONG KONG — Hong Kong's democracy camp, weary and demoralized as China and Britain negotiate the colony's constitutional future over its head, fears public opinion is being softened up for another backing down by London.

Rumors abound that Round 17 of the talks, which opens in Beijing on Saturday, will mark the end of seven months of fruitless negotiations, and that Governor Chris Patten will push ahead unilaterally with democratic reform, as he has threatened.

But legislators who favor democracy, disillusioned by a string of false starts in the year since Mr. Patten announced his reform plans, are deeply mistrustful of Britain's intentions for the colony, which it is to hand back to China in 1997.

"The British track record is no good," said Christine Loh, an independent member of the Legislative Council. "It's a very sad indictment of the British. Even when they may be doing right by us we are suspicious of them because of the past."

A British source admitted that the democracy group, which makes up about a third of the council's 60 members, was "veryumpy."

"They're making a mistaken assumption that we're softening our line," he said. "This is not true. Hinting that some form of reform legislation for elections next year and 1995 would be presented to the legislature soon, the source said: "We're now right up against our timetable."

At the last session last week, differences between Britain and China had widened and on Tuesday Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd summoned Chinese ambassador Ma Yuzhen to express his concern about the lack of progress.

POLITICAL NOTES

White House Health Cost Figures Called Low

WASHINGTON — If President Bill Clinton's health plan were fully implemented in 1994, the average total employer-employee premiums for health insurance coverage would be higher than estimated by the White House — in one example by as much as 53 percent — according to a study by Hewitt Associates, a large employee-benefits consulting firm.

The study, outlined at a meeting of the House Energy and Commerce subcommittee on health this week, was based on 1990 to 1991 claims data for millions of employees working at more than 2,000 primarily large firms advised by Hewitt.

The Clinton administration has estimated that the average plan for a single adult would have a total premium of \$1,932 a year if fully in effect in 1994, but Hewitt calculated that the figure would be \$2,337, or 21 percent higher.

For an adult couple, the administration estimate is \$3,865 but Hewitt's figure is \$4,674, or 21 percent higher.

For a single parent with children the Clinton average premium estimate is \$3,893, Hewitt's \$4,434 — 14 percent higher.

And for the average two-parent family with children, the administration estimate is \$4,360 while Hewitt's is \$6,662, 53 percent higher.

Although Hewitt officials believe their patient data base to be reasonably typical, Kenneth E. Thorpe, deputy assistant secretary of Health and Human Services, disagreed. He said the Hewitt figures were based on a sample of large companies whose employee costs are often higher than the national average because they are found in locations with higher medical costs and because employee characteristics are often different from the overall population. (WP)

Full Disclosure Sought of Iran-Contra Report

WASHINGTON — Several journalistic and research organizations have asked a special panel of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals here for "full disclosure" of independent counsel Lawrence E. Walsh's final report on the Iran-contra scandal.

The report was submitted to the special court under seal on Aug. 5, but those criticized in the three-volume document have been given until Dec. 3 to respond and reportedly seek suppression of at least some portions of it. Some sources have said it contains sharp criticisms of former presidents Ronald Reagan and George Bush, among others.

The Society of Professional Journalists, the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press and the National Security Archive asked that the report be released in full in an emergency motion filed with the three-judge panel, which is in charge of independent counsel.

Mr. Walsh is required by law to set forth "fully and completely" an account of his work, including both the disposition of the cases brought and "the reasons for not prosecuting any matter" within his jurisdiction during the 6½-year inquiry.

In voting last week to renew the independent counsel law, the Senate wiped out the provision permitting an explanation of why some cases were not prosecuted. Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, the minority leader and an outspoken critic of Mr. Walsh, sponsored the change, saying a special prosecutor should not be "blasting the very people he failed to convict." The House is not scheduled to act on the measure until next year. (WP)

Clinton Extends Unemployment Benefits

WASHINGTON — A million jobless Americans are due to get an extension of their unemployment benefits under legislation President Clinton has signed to provide \$1.1 billion for long-term unemployed workers.

Mr. Clinton said that despite improvement in the nation's economic outlook, the recovery is not solid enough to justify ending the Emergency Unemployment Compensation program for people who exhaust regular unemployment benefits.

"It is therefore appropriate that we extend EUC to provide support to help unemployed workers pay their grocery bills and other living expenses while they seek new employment," he said in a statement. (AP)

Chef Who Cooked at Summit Had Hepatitis

SEATTLE — A hotel chef who cooked for President Bill Clinton and foreign dignitaries at the Asia-Pacific economic forum last week found out later that he has a form of hepatitis, health officials said.

Seattle-King County Public Health Department officials said the risk that the illness would spread abroad slight. Dr. Russell Alexander, chief of epidemiology, said the chef worked exclusively with foods cooked at high temperatures and had excellent hygiene, conditions that reduce the risk of transmission.

"If the chef was someone who had his hands in the salad or making sushi, then we would've had a big problem," Dr. Alexander said. "We feel confident that this situation does not pose any risk to the conference participants or anyone else." (AP)

Quote / Unquote

President Clinton, on receiving a live 50-pound Thanksgiving turkey from the National Turkey Federation: "Somebody pointed out this morning that this may not be the only turkey I've had in my administration, but this is one I will certainly set free. It is my first presidential pardon." (AP)

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Anthony Burgess, 76, Author Of 'Clockwork Orange,' Dies

By Herbert Mitgang
New York Times Service

Anthony Burgess, 76, the prolific English novelist, composer, librettist, essayist, translator and linguist, whose novel "A Clockwork Orange" offered a vision of a violence-ridden future, died of cancer in London on Thursday.

Mr. Burgess wrote more than 50 books and dozens of musical compositions, from operas, choral works and song cycles to symphonies and concertos. He also wrote radio and TV scripts, as well as countless articles. His last book, "A Mouthful of Air," is about language.

"I call myself a professional writer in that I must write in order to eat, and I am not ashamed to be long to the 'Grub Street' confraternity which Dr. Johnson honored," he told the Paris Review in 1973. "But primarily I call myself a serious novelist who is attempting to extend the range of subject matter available to fiction, and a practitioner who is anxious to exploit words much as a poet does."

Tracing the origins of his work and beliefs, he said: "I was brought up a Catholic, became an agnostic, flirted with Islam and now hold a position which may be termed

Manichee. I believe the wrong God is temporarily ruling the world and that the true God has gone under. Thus I am a pessimist but believe the world has much solace to offer — love, food, music, the immense variety of race and language, literature and the pleasure of artistic creation."

"A Clockwork Orange" (1962) tells the story of a murderous, Beethoven-loving teenage gang leader in a complacent and conformist future. Roving bands of delinquents fight, steal and rape to assert their freedom. It is written in a dialect of the author's invention, called "Nadsat."

The movie version, directed by Stanley Kubrick in 1971, encountered heavy criticism because of its violent scenes. It was eventually withdrawn. It cannot be legally shown anywhere in Britain.

Mr. Burgess once professed surprise about his reputation as a comic novelist.

"One writes in grim earnest," he said, "only to discover that when my work is published that Burgess has done it again, another funny farce." Nonetheless, he conceded, "I think that I'm a comic writer."

His humorous novels center on the exploits of F.X. Enderby, a

poet who is regarded by critics as his alter ego.

Among his books are "Honey for the Bears" (1963), "Enderby Outside" (1971), "Moses" (1976), "Earthly Powers" (1980), "The Kingdom of the Wicked" (1985) and "Any Old Iron" (1989). He also wrote biographies of Shakespeare, D.H. Lawrence and Hemingway and two autobiographies: "Little Wilson and Big God" (1987) and "You've Had Your Time" (1990).

His television scripts include "Moses the Lawgiver" and "Jesus of Nazareth." For the stage, he did translations of "Cyrano de Bergerac," "Oedipus the King" and "Camelot."

He was born in Manchester, educated at Bishop Bilsborrow School, a Xaverian college, and graduated from Manchester University in 1940. He joined the British Army Education Corps, in which he served as musical director of a unit entertaining troops in Europe. He was stationed for three years in Gibraltar, which became the setting of his first novel, "A Vision of Battlemens" (1965). After the war, he taught in an adult education program for the armed forces and in 1948 he became a lecturer in



Anthony Burgess wrote at least 50 novels and 15 other works, phonetics at Birmingham University.

In 1942, Mr. Burgess married Llewella Isherwood Jones, a distant relative of Christopher Isherwood. The brutality depicted in "A Clockwork Orange" stemmed in part, he said, from an assault on her during World War II in London that resulted in the loss of her expected child. She died in 1948. That year, he married Liliana Macellari, 15 years his junior, who was teaching linguistics at Cambridge.

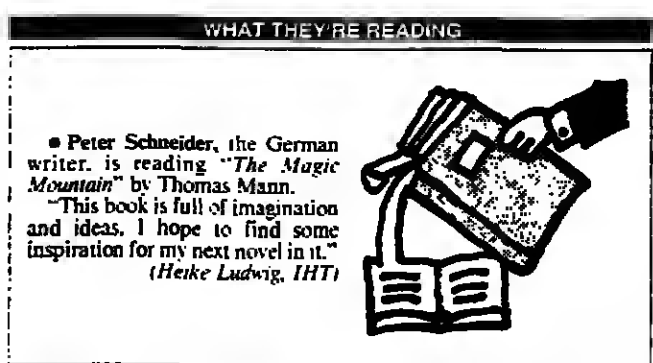
He worked in the Ministry of Education, 1948-50, and as an education officer in Malaya and Brunei, 1954-59, also found time to teach in the United States as a visiting fellow at Princeton, 1970-71, and at City College of New York, 1972-73.

BOOKS

BIG BLUES:
The Unmaking of IBM
By Paul Carroll. 375 pages. \$24. Crown.

Reviewed by Stephen Manes

THE "computer-on-a-chip" microprocessor and the small, cheap machines it made possible by the mid-1970s struck out only at the big-computer heart of IBM but also at lucrative appendages — typewriters, word processors, computer terminals. In the overblown rhetoric typical of "Big Blues," Paul Carroll calls the company's almost inevitable decline "a sort of Greek tragedy."



Tragedy? Only if you consider the stuffed shirts of American business the spiritual heirs of ancient kings, prefer plodding near-monopoly to fast-moving choice, or hold IBM equity or employment. A more relevant literary analogy is Ring Lardner's "In Conference": Sequestered in their sixth meeting of a 12-conference day, the officers of an "efficiency" firm endlessly dither over accepting a letter with two cents' postage due — and miss out on the news that one of their wives is about to run off with another man.

Faced with a world of change, IBM's stodgy, insular executives (not unlike those at General Motors) fretted, fiddled, minded their perks and watched market share and profits disappear — or so "Big Blues" purports to tell us. Unfortunately, Carroll's hindsightful insistence on portraying every IBM setback as a foredoomed disaster, every IBM success as a fortuitous exception and every IBM competitor and ex-employee as a business or technical genius tends to distort the picture.

So does his focus on personal

that, it would have collected billions of dollars of revenue over the years. . . . IBM would have had the whole PC industry under its thumb." The far more likely scenario (as hinted in "Big Blues" by a Lotus insider) is that IBM would have botched 1-2-3 as horribly as its many other software efforts.

In emphasizing IBM's many truly bonheaded decisions, Carroll fails to account for the fact that the company nonetheless stood alone among the big and midsize computer manufacturers in becoming a major player in small computers. Wang, for example, went bankrupt; IBM, though currently hemorrhaging money, still does more than \$60 billion worth of business each year and sells more personal computers than any other firm. Given that IBM, unlike Apple or Microsoft or Compaq, had to deal with the wrenching problem of cheap little computers supplanting on an existing high-profit big-computer business, the wonder may be not that IBM has fared so poorly of late, but that it did so well for so long.

Stephen Manes, co-author of "Gates: How Microsoft's Mogul Reinvented an Industry — and Made Himself the Richest Man in America," wrote this for The Washington Post.

A.D. Langmuir, Public Health Pioneer

By Alexander D. Langmuir, 83, a leader in public health who is credited with saving hundreds of thousands of lives through his innovations in controlling epidemics, died of kidney cancer Monday in Baltimore.

In 1949, Dr. Langmuir created a corps of epidemiologists at what is now the Federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta. The corps was ready to fly anywhere immediately to investigate reports of an epidemic or an unusual cluster of cases. Known as the Epidemic Intelligence Service, the program played a crucial role in turning what was then a small operation into a large federal agency.

From 1949 to 1970, Dr. Langmuir was the disease control's chief epidemiologist. When he retired, he taught at Harvard Medical School until 1977. In 1988 he returned to teach at Johns Hopkins, where he had earned a degree in public health.

As the government's chief disease detective, he created the concept of surveillance for infectious diseases. The agency uses it to track dozens of diseases and to analyze patterns to take steps to prevent clusters and outbreaks from becoming epidemics. The agency also

responds to requests from state health departments.

It is through such investigations that scientists at the disease centers discovered the bacterium that causes Legionnaire's disease, identified toxic shock syndrome, and last week reported isolating and growing the strain of Hantavirus that causes a fatal illness first reported among Navajo Indians in New Mexico this year.

William Clark Brinkley, 76, Wrote of Navy and Sea Life

William Clark Brinkley, 76, a novelist known for his books about the U.S. Navy and the sea, died Monday in McAllen, Texas, near the Gulf of Mexico. He had taken an overdose of barbiturates. A friend said he had been clinically depressed for a long time.

His best-known work is "Don't Go Near the Water," a 1956 best-seller that satirizes navy public relations in a Pacific backwater late in the war. The 1957 movie version starred Glenn Ford.

James Stern, 88, Author of Stories and Translator

James Stern, 88, a British-Irish critic and writer of short stories

that traced his wanderings through the British Isles, Africa, the Pacific and America, died Monday in Tibury, England. He was in frail health after he broke a hip several months ago, a friend said.

He was the author of more than 50 short stories, a translator of many German writers and the writer of a widely read study of Europe after World War II. Mr. Stern lived in New York for two decades, starting in 1939.

Tatiana Nikolayeva, Pianist Who Played Bach, Dies at 69

Tatiana Nikolayeva, 69, a Russian pianist respected for her interpretations of the music of Bach and Shostakovich, died of a cerebral aneurysm Monday in San Francisco. She lived in Moscow.

Jacques Leiser, her American manager, said she suffered a cerebral hemorrhage during a recital Nov. 13 at the San Francisco Music Center. She was being treated at a hospital when she died.

Albert Collins, 61, a blues guitarist who was a popular recording artist for three decades, died of lung cancer Wednesday in Las Vegas. Nominated five times for

Grammys, he won the award in 1986 for his collaboration with Robert Cray and Johnny Copeland on "Showdown."

Walter Northway, 117, a tribal chief in the eastern part of Alaska's interior, died Sunday in the village near the Canadian border that bears his name. The Athabaskan Indian leader was the oldest known Alaskan.

Bruno Rossi, 88, an authority on cosmic rays and a retired professor of physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, died of cardiac arrest Sunday in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Bruce Johnston, 48, one of dog-sled racing's best-known mushers, died after his sled fell through a frozen lake while he was training, the police said Tuesday in Whitehorse, Yukon. In 1986 he became the only Canadian to win the 1,000-mile (1,600-kilometer) Yukon Quest race between Whitehorse and Fairbanks, Alaska.

Hervé Bromberger, 75, a movie-maker hailed as a precursor to the New Wave of French cinema in the 1960s, died of cancer Tuesday in Paris. He was best-known for "Les Fruits Sauvages." (Wild Fruit), which earned a prize at the Berlin Film Festival.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

IF both partnerships have close to 20 high-card points and there is no fit to be found, one can expect a small part-score contract producing a small score. But occasionally there is an aberration, as in the diagrammed deal played late in February at the Long Island Regional Swiss Team Championship in Smithtown, Long Island.

At one table West opened the bidding with one diamond and his partner eventually struggled in two no-trump, failing by a trick. In the replay, as shown, West chose to open one spade, for lead-directing reasons, and North made a normal, but disastrous, take-out double.

East redoubled, and there was no easy escape for North-South. If they had been inspired to defend one spade redoubled they would

have ended up minus 520. South not unadvisedly tried two clubs, and East was happy to double.

West led the spade king and shifted to the club nine. With the actual lie South should have played the queen, cutting the defender's communications, but he played low from dummy, fearing a five-card club holding on his right.

East played low and South won with the king and finessed the diamond queen. If this had won he could have emerged with five tricks, but East produced the king and led his remaining spade. West took his ace and played his last trump, allowing East to pull all the trumps. On the last round dummy gave up a heart.

A heart was led to the king and the ace, and South should now have cashed his diamond ace. Instead, in desperation, he led a low diamond

to the ten. When West won with the jack and led his remaining heart East claimed the last four tricks.

NORTH
♠ 10 6
♥ A J 8 3
♦ A Q 8 2
♣ Q 8 3

EAST (D)
♠ 7 2
♥ Q 10 8 6 5
♦ A J 10 7
♣ A J 10 7

SOUTH
♠ Q J 9 8 4
♥ 7 4
♦ 10 5
♣ K 5 4 2

North and South were vulnerable.
The bidding:
East Pass South Pass West North
Redbl. 2♣ Pass 1♠ Pass Pass
Dbl. Pass Pass Pass Pass

West led the spade king.

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

History Is a Building Site

The University of Virginia archaeologist Patricia Waterman found a buried site recently in southern Turkey, a 4,500-year-old site that appears to have extended over 100 hectares — a "huge place" for its era, as one of Ms. Waterman's colleagues told The New York Times. The discovery was said by other archaeologists to mean likely changes in the way people view the spread of literacy and the written word. Till now the Sumerians, masters of that period and of the earliest known attempts at written language, were thought to have built cities much farther south in present-day Iraq. Time for another round of rewrites as happy archaeologists look forward to maybe unearthing — who knows? — another library of tablets as important as the ones found a couple of decades ago at Ebla in Syria.

A very different reminder that previously unknown chunks of the past may suddenly surface, yielding serious changes in the accepted historical view, was to be seen at a ceremony at Howard University. There, faculty and guests attended a sober ritual in honor of the arrival at the university, for research purposes, of remains and artifacts from an 18th century black graveyard that was unearthed by accident in downtown New York. With a procession and a combination of African religious rituals and contemporary trib-

utes, Howard invoked "the ancestors" and the memory of a group of people thought to have left no record. These were the remains of freed slaves in the early years of the American colonies, buried in what seem to have been African rituals and conveying, from a scientific viewpoint, a treasure trove of information about their health and practices.

The discovery of the buried city, which holds out the hope of extensive information still to be unearthed, began with the chance appearance of one such 4,500-year-old tablet on the surface. How did an apparently authentic object of such age get to the surface? Maybe from nearby excavations for a massive irrigation project. As for the buried ground, it was stumbled on in classic city-archaeology fashion when contractors broke ground — or, rather, cement — for a government building. It was known that the spot had been used for graves, but not for so many, nor that they had somehow been undisturbed all the years since then.

But then, how would one have known? You don't have to sign on to any of the various ideologically convenient rewrites of world history — the extreme Afro-centric model, the primeval matriarchal paradise and so on — to appreciate that our understanding of world history is still a work in progress.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Step Against Handguns

Congress has finally stood up to the intimidating lobby of weapons peddlers and passed the simple, fair Brady handgun control bill. Public pleas to free down society's violence, and the moral claim for slowing down the domestic small arms race, have overwhelmed a potent gun lobby that in the end went down with a whimper.

The National Rifle Association fully understood the consequences of this humiliating loss, its first congressional defeat in a generation. That defeat means more than the Brady bill itself, which after all provides only a modest five-day waiting period so that authorities can check for criminal records. The NRA must now face the prospect of more comprehensive gun controls.

For example, Attorney General Janet Reno has the temerity to suggest that gun buyers demonstrate that they know how to use their weapons, so that buying a pistol would no longer be easier than getting a driver's license. No other measures to control the spread of guns may be safely discussed and even safe to enact. Police chiefs, who beseeched Congress

for the Brady bill, may again be heard with other reasonable disarmament proposals.

It is even possible that the Republican Party will free itself from the clutches of the NRA and stop supporting it with Senate filibusters and killing amendments. Senate Republicans can start by taking a hard look at the bill the minority leader, Bob Dole, will offer in an attempt to water down the Brady law next year. That bill will contain some of the gun lobby's obstructionist proposed amendments that Mr. Dole failed to ram through this time.

The measure is a tribute both to James Brady, the press secretary who barely survived in 1981 when a would-be assassin fired at him and President Ronald Reagan, and to his eloquent wife, Sarah. Mr. Brady spoke with power and wit, through his paralysis and rage, of the need for this civilizing legislation.

For a welcome change the White House is no obstacle. Unlike George Bush, President Bill Clinton is eager to sign this bill. More crime challenges lie ahead, but this is a moment to savor.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Clinton and the Airlines

The families who gathered around a dining room table eating turkey this Thanksgiving, instead of rushing to airports desperately seeking a flight, owed thanks to Bill Clinton for artfully ending the strike against American Airlines by its flight attendants. But for all its popularity, President Clinton's can-do involvement barely masks the wrenching problem faced by the airline industry. Full-service carriers like American are hemorrhaging. If they are to survive they must cut costs drastically. Labor is not the only target, but neither will it be spared.

In the past three years American has lost more than \$1 billion; the industry has lost about \$10 billion, which exceeds the sum of all its profits in this century. Some of these losses were self-inflicted. During the 1980s American expanded operations, creating hugely expensive hub-and-spoke operations at airports throughout the United States. But competition drove prices down to ruinously low levels. Upstart carriers, like Southwest and Reno, cut costs by hiring low-paid labor, providing little customer service and flying short routes, thereby avoiding the hub-and-spoke system.

Flight attendants are not American's primary problem. They typically earn about \$20,000 a year — a fifth of what pilots make. And they bitterly resist American's plan to hire fewer and impose less convenient schedules. Yet the attendants are an inevitable target for savings for an airline that must grab every penny. American's contract requires it to use more attendants than the government requires and its competitors use. So American is fighting to reduce staffing and save money by, for example, requiring attendants to pick up more of their health care bills.

As the carriers prune operations, labor

disputes are inevitable. Indeed, as American's flight attendants were returning to work, employees at United began a work slowdown to protest management's decision to sell off parts of the company. Mr. Clinton faces the prospect of many strikes, all of which would create turmoil.

In the past, presidents have intervened when strikes threatened entire important industries like steel, railroads and airlines. But this time only one carrier was struck. There was no national crisis, yet the White House decided to intervene — raising the question of how often it will do so in the future. The danger is that a president who intervenes too often will dull the incentive of labor and management to settle disputes on their own.

The White House says it did not act in a heavy-handed fashion — only "facilitated" binding arbitration. Yet it put itself in the middle of a fight that both parties can't win. In this case, arbitration is likely to help labor. The flight attendants would probably have lost the strike, once management made it past the 10-day period it needed to hire replacements. For them, arbitration can only produce a better contract.

But this type of federal intervention could just as easily play into management's hands. American, for example, could not win a pilot's strike because operations must cease and pilots cannot be easily replaced. In that case, it would be management's turn to benefit if the White House stepped in.

Mr. Clinton intervened to spare vacationers, and succeeded. But once the giddy victory is behind him, he will have to figure out where to draw the line on federal intervention in situations that cannot leave both parties happy.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

A Snapshot of Change

If there is one snapshot dramatizing the historic passing of the torch from Europe to Asia in world affairs, it is not the portrait of Asian leaders gathered with President Bill Clinton in Seattle. It is, rather, the attempted blockade of Paris by French farmers in September. Although the French prime minister, Edouard Balladur, came to office saying he would not let the farmers undermine a GATT agreement, this special interest today holds world trade hostage.

Other nations have agricultural lobbies bent on keeping out the rest of the world. But

the farmers' action in France is symbolic of a larger European loss of confidence in their own ability to compete in world markets.

The question is where America fits in. The collapse of the Soviet Union has elevated the U.S.-Japan alliance to the most important relationship in the world. U.S. immigration is now more Asian than European.

There are some who believe that America itself is slipping into the European disease: high taxes, steep regulation and a withering of private institutions. Judging by NAFTA's passage, however, the United States has not yet swallowed a fatal dose.

— Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong).

Wanted, a Philosophy of Free Community

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Electorates everywhere are disenchanted, no longer convinced that the people in charge know how to make things work decently. After generations of passive compliance, voters in Italy and Japan have stirred themselves to throw the rascals out.

In the United States, the long, slow degradation of the city climate has at last struck people as a crisis beyond toleration, more urgent than troubles in distant lands. The rates of casual murder, of children born to single, often juvenile mothers, of third and fourth generations subsisting on welfare and crime, have fractured traditional self-satisfaction and confidence.

The phenomenon of a large, residual underclass can no longer be denied. They are not just people waiting their turn to be lifted on a tide of growth. They have been left behind by a society unable to absorb or lure them to accept its assumptions. They form gangs as the antidote to the loneliness of modern city life.

Concern is spreading at the loss of cohesion, of the West's sense of assurance that it is going the right way and can deal with the perceived, mounting challenges. A spectacularly successful capitalist like Sir James Golsmith warns about "the trap" of failing to maintain the equilibrium and harmony with nature that he discerns in the perpetual rhythms of traditional societies.

The Western malaise, the signs of decadence, the fear that things are racing out of control give apparent substance to the arguments of those in power in developing countries that the West should keep its wanted values to itself.

There are many in the world prepared to echo Chinese President Jiang Zemin's lecture to

President Bill Clinton in Seattle that the claim to universal human rights is a form of unacceptable interference in their affairs and that the West should stick to what it does best, just doing business.

Samuel Huntington predicts that the next global conflict will be a "clash of civilizations" and he provokes tremors. As there is for horror movies, there is always a market for predictions of a new cataclysm, identification of a new enemy. And yet the tide of Western self-doubt is matched by a tide of demand in the poor countries for a new way of life, for relief from the unending cycles of silent suffering. It isn't just for material welfare. The great appeal of fundamentalism is its promise of dignity, of self-respect, of a morally clean environment in an all-embracing community.

Intellectuals from traditional societies, more and more of them comfortably conversant with both worlds, are arguing instead that it is democracy and human rights, evolved over centuries, which made possible the West's emergence from the ancient quagmires, and that they are indeed universals available to all who have the courage to insist upon them.

That is the theme of a two-part film made for French television's Antenne 2, from the book "The South Slope of Liberty," by Massimo Hussen, pseudonym for two Egyptians who work at Uaesta. They identify concern for the individual, respect for each person in his or her own right, as the essential foundation of freedom,

of the hopes for a truly flourishing community. And they recognize the terrible strain, the pain of transformation from the comforting and yet stifling cocoon of tradition to personal responsibility, personal initiative, self-reliance. But that is what makes change possible and brings the capacity to adapt to change.

It seems to me that there is not a clash but a convergence of awareness working here. There is no either/or resolution of the question of individual versus community. Man is a social animal and needs support from his kind, but innovation, creativity, dynamism come with opportunity for individual effort.

There is something to take from other cultures, older ways of facing the travail of life and the indifference of nature. But not at the expense of giving up the hard-won understanding of liberty, the noble burden of personal responsibility. It is the meaning of modernity, although it still needs community.

Accommodating both is necessarily the common goal, and that should be recognized. The philosophy of the required synthesis has not been adequately developed. There is some of it in the environmentalist movement, with its reminder that we are obliged to live within limits and dare not exclude all concerns but self. But the ultimate goal in protecting nature is to nurture its capacity to support us as conscious, self-aware humans.

After the "me" generation and the old, resigned and hierarchical "they" generation, the pressure is to produce an "us" generation, each of us, endowed with human rights by the fact of vulnerability to suffering and the ability to think.

© Flora Lewis.

Asians Are Arming: A Prospect of Trouble Ahead

By Paul Dibb

CANBERRA — Asia has important strengths, including the world's most dynamic economic growth. Many of its governments are stable and effective. But in the short term, a period of change and disorder is likely as constraints imposed by the Cold War are relaxed and new tensions emerge.

Collective security arrangements are in flux. There is a buildup of power, and alliances are becoming less predictable. The strategic roles of the United States, China, Japan and India will evolve, foreshadowing the potential for a long-term transformation in the regional balance of power.

In much of Asia, the earlier emphasis on ground forces oriented to internal security and border protection has been replaced by a focus on modern aerial and air forces to support new economic and security interests, and project national influence.

As a result of Asia's widespread economic prosperity, real growth in military spending will continue. The glut of arms on the world market will facilitate introduction of more high-technology weapons and equipment.

Asia is the fastest growing arms market in the world. By the year 2000 it will be larger than the entire European arms market and half as large again as the Middle East. Measured in constant prices and exchange rates, Asia's real defense spending has increased by 20 percent since 1985. Significant increases have occurred in every country in the region except Australia, New Zealand, Indonesia and Vietnam.

The United States will remain the predominant global supplier of arms to the region, but it will have difficulty coping with the multiple strategic challenges of the post-Cold War era while attending to its own serious economic and social problems. These difficulties will affect its contribution to regional security. It is far from certain that the American alliance system will decay over the next couple of decades, but it will change from one of dependency by U.S. allies to one of greater burden sharing.

Although the United States will continue to have important strategic interests in Asia, they will be concentrated in North Asia. Uncertainty remains about the strength of American commitment over the longer term, and about the problems and

opportunities that this could provide for China and Japan.

The most important relationship in the region is the U.S.-Japanese alliance. Both nations will continue to recognize that their strategic interests are served by sustaining the alliance. Nonetheless, it may be affected by the end of the Cold War.

China is an ambitious power, and its strategic influence will grow in the next 20 years along with its economic strength. China will contend with Japan and India, as well as the United States, as it seeks to establish a sphere of influence, particularly in Southeast Asia. China is the one power with the potential to contend with the United States for leadership in the 21st century.

In the short term, security issues in China's own neighborhood will be its main preoccupation. In this decade, it will not be able to project decisive military force far from its own territory against major military powers. But it has signaled its intention to develop such a capability.

China already has the capability to project military force superior to those that Southeast Asian nations could deploy to the South China Sea. In the past, Beijing has displayed an old-fashioned attitude toward the use of force: The continuing improvement of its nuclear arsenal, its clear interest in power-projection forces and its repeated claims of sovereignty over the Spratly Islands in the South China Sea and other disputed maritime areas are causing uneasiness in the region about its ambitions.

Economic nationalists argue that China has too much to lose by using military force because of its growing dependence on the world trade system for economic modernization. There is some truth in this. The complex trade and investment interdependencies that prompt tensions also prompt growth, thereby creating a mutual interest in ensuring that tensions are contained. The integration of China's growth into the regional economy, if successful, will provide a key support to regional security.

However, technology now makes it possible to modernize very fast — in 30 or 40 years, compared with the 100 years it took for a country starting to

modernize early last century. As The Economist noted recently, ambitious growing states can expand either by trading with other nations, as in the case of Japan, or by grabbing territory, people and resources.

China does not appear to have ambitions for territorial expansion. However, it will undergo a major political transition in the near future that could produce instability at home and more aggressive policies abroad. This could have serious security implications for the region.

The other regional great powers, Japan and India, are not the same case for concern. They will likely remain essentially regional powers in military terms, although both will expand their military capabilities.

Japan's security preoccupations will be focused on its own region: in the short term, on North Korea's nuclear weapons program; over the medium term, on monitoring any surge in Russian military power; and in the longer term, on the growth of China's military power.

The Japan-China relationship is one of the key strategic uncertainties over the coming decade. The competition for influence between them could lead to rivalry in Southeast Asia, with uncertain results.

The Fast Lane Runs Westward Again

By George F. Will

SEATTLE — In October 1990, when Seattle was a raw town of 80,000, across the continent in Massachusetts a Harvard philosopher, George Santayana, addressed a campus literary club, delivering a pointed poem, "Young Sam's First Wild Oats." It began:

Mid Uncle Sam's expanded acres
There's an old, secluded glade
Where young Puritans and Quakers
Still grow ferrid in the shade;
And the same great elms and beeches
That once graced the ancestral farm
Remind them of the old men's speeches,
Lend their words an echo's charm.
Lurel, clematis and vine
Weave green trellises about
And three maples and a pine
Shut the mucker-village out.
Yet the smoke of trade and battle
Cannot quite be banished hence,
And the air-line to Seattle
Whizzes just behind the fence.

Back then, before the birth of Seattle's Boeing Corporation, an "air-line" was a fast train. In the Santayana poem, such a train symbolized the mingling of booming commerce and imperial politics which much of Harvard's faculty considered unseemly ("mucker-village") and immoral.

President William McKinley's re-election campaign and the angry debate about the Philippines — America's acquisition of Pacific empire — were boiling along. George Santayana was indicting people whose politics amounted, he believed, to a feckless wish that the world would spin another way.

Today protectionism is a popular form of wishful thinking — more popular and durable than many complain. But protectionism cannot deflect the forces that have turned America's attention to the ocean on the left side of the continent.

When Secretary of State Warren Christopher says that "Eurocentric" policies are anachronistic because "Western Europe is no longer the dominant area of the world," his words express what the president's behavior expresses. Mr. Clinton has not been to Paris, London or Bonn but he has been to Tokyo and Seoul.

The Asian orientation of American policy is partly a result of Europe's decline. Just two years ago there was much dreary rhetoric about "Euro 1992" ushering in a new age. But 1992 came and went and in

1993 old Europe is paralyzed about "ethnic cleansing" and mean-spirited toward emerging democracies and market economies to the east. It stagnates beneath bloated welfare states. And American exports to Asia exceed those to Europe.

Twenty percent of all jobs in Seattle, which is a sailing day closer to Japan than Los Angeles, are involved in trade. Last year the state of Washington exported \$33.5 billion worth of its products, from apples and wine to software.

Boeing's exports to Asia last year earned \$5 billion. By 2010 China, which last year bought one of every six aircraft Boeing made, will need \$40 billion worth of aircraft — 800 in 17 years. Seattle's Microsoft says revenues from the Asian nations represented at the recent APEC conference are growing by 60 percent a year, twice as fast as revenues from Europe or America.

Today, 200 years after the first American ship — the Empress of China — sailed from New York to Asia, patterns of trade are infamously persisting to people eager to understand the world in terms of a tidy, versus-then dichotomy. For example, Taiwan's largest exporter of electronic equipment is AT&T. The absence of clarity encourages a politics of anxiety and a continuing quest for protection.

Sixty percent of House Democrats opposed NAFTA, which would not have passed if a Republican were president. Lane Kirkland, head of the AFL-CIO, has a better head on his shoulders than sits on 99 percent of Washington shoulders, and he has a caniness that deserves a better case. He has demonstrated that a huge, diverse constituency, animated by both economic interests and cultural concerns, can be mobilized against free trade.

But, you say, does not the NAFTA vote reflect the strength of free trade principles? Hardly. The truth is in this vignette: As the vote drew near, a pro-NAFTA Republican approached a fence-sitting Florida Republican and said, hopefully, "We seem to have solved your problem about sugar and citrus." The fence-sitter replied with one word: "Tomatoes." Principled believers in free trade were a minority in the pro-NAFTA majority.

So, as the argument about protectionism continues, proponents of free trade would do well to stress a certain kinship between America and its trading partners along the Pacific Rim. In their overflying oceans and their often raw practices, including their protectionism that they must outgrow, the Asian nations resemble America in the post-Civil War "gilded age," when roaring steel mills made the rails over which whizzed the air-line to Seattle.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Japanese Abroad for A Mugging

By Bill Emmott

LONDON — Amid the hoopla about "multimedia," about Bell Atlantic's plan to merge with Tele-Communications Inc. and about the QVC-Viscom bidding battle for the Paramount movies-to-books conglomerate, an important lesson is being missed. Like most management lessons these days, it comes from Japan. But this is different. For all other Japanese management lessons, this one is about how not to do it.

That the lesson was painfully learned in Japan is shown by a simple fact: among all the firms battling for Paramount, not one is Japanese.

Three years ago, the only place any seriously greedy Hollywood studio would look for a buyer or for backing was Japan. After all, in 1989 Sony paid \$3.4 billion for Columbia Pictures, owner of the Columbia and Tri-Star studios, and in 1990 Matsushita paid \$6.1 billion for MCA, owner of Universal Studios.

These and other Japanese consumer electronics companies were rolling in money. They were full of ambition, getting bold of the movies and music that might drive the sales of their electronic hardware, arrogant that their success in dominating the world's consumer electronic business meant they could win any battle. Cash, ambition, arrogance — with dues like that, Hollywood can spot a fool and his money before he has hidden over the horizon.

When Sony bought Columbia, the media went crazy. Newsweek's cover talked of Japan's invasion of Hollywood. Yet less than two years passed before it became clear that the scares and hyperbole had got it wrong. Far from taking over in Hollywood, the Japanese were mugged.

Both firms paid sums that were almost universally considered extravagant. To head its new business, Sony hired two film producers, Peter Guber and Jon Peters, who had plenty of movie-making experience but none in running a big company. To get them, Sony had to buy their production firm (for \$200 million) and it had to buy out a contract they had with Warner Brothers for an undisclosed sum reported to be \$500 million.

Sony gave Mr. Guber and Mr. Peters a deal that was lavish even by Hollywood standards: annual salaries of \$2.75 million and a bonus pool for them and five underlings worth \$50 million, plus 8 percent of any rise in Columbia's stock price over five years. On Nov. 18, Mr. Guber's contract was renewed for three years (Mr. Peters left in May 1991), quelling rumors of a shake-up at what is now a deeply troubled company.

In all, Sony shelled out at least \$5 billion for Columbia from 1989 to 1991. That was in addition to the \$2 billion it had already paid in 1988 for CBS Records.

At MCA, the story was less glamorous. Lew Wasserman's firm had always been more secretive and discreet than is typical in Timesville. But the outcome has been the same: Matsushita paid way over the odds and is struggling to get its money back.

Neither Sony nor Matsushita is likely to get a decent return on its investment in Hollywood in this century, if ever. Not that their purchases are losing money: Columbia (renamed Sony Pictures) and MCA are doing moderately well. This year, Sony Pictures and Sony Music combined may contribute operating profits of up to \$300 million. Yet the interest and debt servicing on the \$7 billion that that same year spent on the two firms wipes those profits out.

The lesson? First, padlock your pocketbook when getting off the plane at Los Angeles. Second, the only winners in the Paramount deal will be Paramount's shareholders and any managers who are bought out (or bought in). Third, the Japanese "invasion" of U.S. business has been no such thing. Even the best Japanese firms have made spectacular and costly mistakes and have not taken control even of the firms they purchased, let alone of culture or technology.

Matsushita has delegated control over 7 percent of its sales to Americans in New York (music) and Los Angeles (movies). Sony is in court battling the Singer George Michael and has the headache of several-shares accusations surrounding Michael Jackson, with whom it has a \$50 million contract. Wouldn't it have been easier to stick at home making Walkmans?

The writer is editor of *The Economist* and author of *"Japanophobia: The Myth of the Invincible Japanese."* He contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

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IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: No Men Wanted
BRUSSELS — The Belgian "Ligue du Droit des Femmes," founded two years ago by several notorious men and women, among whom were Barthelemy Haumont and Lady Barrister Popelin, will hold their second annual meeting to-morrow [Nov. 26], when it is stated that a proposal will be made by the women to expel the men from the league and carry on their struggle single-handed. The men and the women have been fighting each other ever since the league started, instead of attacking the common enemy. A riotous debate is expected.

1918: Surrender on Film
LONDON — The surrender of the German High Seas Fleet will be seen this week on the "movies." The film is 2,400 feet long (725 meters) and was taken from the deck of the destroyer Seymour, which, loaded with photographers and cinema men, met the German Fleet an hour before it was

1943: Italians Massacred ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED HEADQUARTERS — [From our New York edition:] Because a villager, in saving his niece from abduction, killed a German soldier and wounded another, fifty-four Italian men and boys of Belluno, near Naples, were massacred by a British observer-officer's account made public today [Nov. 25] by Allied headquarters. The girl was seized by three German soldiers who climbed the orchard wall of the home. Her uncle and his son, hearing her screams, went to help with a rifle and the uncle killed one and wounded another of her attackers. The third German ran away.

11/26/93

OPINION

We Still Pay for the Errors Of President Kennedy

By Robert J. Sammelson

WASHINGTON — We have come through another copy of Kennedy's memoirs, and I confess that, finally, I am fed up. It is not just that his life and his assassination have been over-dramatized, transforming him from a political figure into a place in pop culture closer to Elvis than to Harry Truman. The dissent goes deeper. The Kennedy obsession obscures something crucial. He was, at best, a mediocre president. I admit that Mr. Kennedy had wit, charm, style and class. At age 14, I was captivated by him when he ran for president; I was shattered when he was killed. Watching old television clips now, I am still stirred by his rhetoric and still amused by his quick humor. We gloried in the energetic and self-confident image that he projected. The clips can still touch emotions. But this is no longer 1960, and we do not pay our presidents to be witty, charming, elegant or funny. Every president succeeds or fails, in the harsh light of history, on the quality of a few critical judgments. It is not true, as Mr. Kennedy's defenders say, that he did not have the time to show his leadership potential. His judgments did make a difference, but mostly for the worse. It was Mr. Kennedy who blessed and promoted an ambitious economic agenda (dubbed the "new economics") that launched an era of rising inflation and permanent budget deficits. President Dwight Eisenhower had adhered to the old idea of balanced budgets. Three of his eight budgets were in surplus; his net deficit over two terms was less than \$19 billion. Mr. Eisenhower also thought that inflation must be checked, even if that meant occasional recessions. In 1961, the inflation rate was 1 percent. Mr. Kennedy's economists argued that economic growth could be increased, and the economy kept at "full employment," by relaxing the taboos against budget deficits and inflation. The rest is history. Once these useful disciplines were gone, government lost control of its budgets and let loose what became double-digit inflation. It was Mr. Kennedy who made the critical commitment to Vietnam. All the subsequent speculation about whether he would or would not have increased that commitment, as Lyndon Johnson did, is irrelevant. We can never know what he did make a major military (and political) commitment to a country whose survival was not a vital U.S. interest and, thereby, involve his country in a conflict that politically it could not sustain. There was no easy exit. The point is that many of the country's political and economic troubles over the past three decades trace their origins to Mr. Kennedy's errors. No one doubts that he was intelligent, or, as David Broder observes (IH, Nov. 18), a consummate politician. Had he lived, he had the skills to be re-elected and, probably, pass much of his legislative agenda. But special skill and intelligence are not substitutes for wisdom or good instincts. These Mr. Kennedy lacked. His own experiences were limited. The histories of his administration often have him complaining (as after the Bay of Pigs) that he was poorly served by his advisers. These moments reveal a man who, for all his outward self-confidence, often did not have the background or values to make good decisions alone. Our continuing fascination with Mr. Kennedy says more about us than it does about him. We Americans feel that we were unfairly deprived of the future we deserved and that Mr. Kennedy, had he lived, would have provided it. This is more than a myth; it is a fantasy. Hard as it is to say, Mr. Kennedy's reputation was preserved, and possibly even made, by his death. It meant he did not have to face the consequences of his own decisions. It made him a tragic figure who commanded sympathy and distracted people from the thinness of his record. If you doubt this, try a thought experiment. Visualize Mr. Kennedy as a small, pudgy man with all the charm and charisma of, say, Richard Nixon. Assume that he simply decided not to run in 1964. What, then, would you think of his presidency? Not much. Mr. Kennedy's enduring appeal lies in the tragedy of his death and his powers as a public performer — someone with good looks who made memorable speeches and radiated a zest for living. His constructive leadership was modest. On civil rights, he was dragged along by events. His greatest foreign policy triumph was probably the limited nuclear test ban treaty with the Soviet Union. In fairness, many of Mr. Kennedy's errors reflected the climate of the times. Americans believed fervently in their own power and in their capacity to organize progress. Some of Mr. Kennedy's errors (for example, his fondness for economic engineering) were also made by leaders abroad. But Mr. Kennedy could not see through these prevailing illusions. It is possible that he would have grown. He faced down Nikita Khrushchev in the Cuban missile crisis. But that crisis resulted partly from Mr. Kennedy's foreign policy blunders, which led Mr. Khrushchev to think that the new president could be had. Mr. Kennedy botched the Bay of Pigs. When the Berlin Wall went up, he did virtually nothing. At the Vietnam summit in 1961, Mr. Khrushchev bullied him. "Too intelligent and too weak," Mr. Khrushchev said. I still mourn Mr. Kennedy's death. But we Americans need to measure our presidents better. The John F. Kennedy who lives beyond the grave commands neither my sympathy nor my interest. He is romanticized and exploited. He is not a person but a popular delusion. The Washington Post



We Can Vilify the Violent And Obscene on Our Own

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Legal scholars are breaking their heads over a clash of rights: the right of children to be sheltered from pornography and violence vs. the right of adults to choose to watch what they want when they want it. This week a federal appeals court struck down government regulations that permit "indecent" broadcasts only between midnight and 6 A.M., when children who know all too well how to work the video recorder are presumably asleep. The court's reason: You cannot take away an adult's First Amendment right of free speech to protect children. The Federal Communications Commission promptly announced that it would continue to threaten broadcasters of porn outside those wee hours with the loss of licenses. Its reason: Clinton administration appointees do not want to be tagged "soft on porn." In this confrontation, the government regulators will ultimately lose. The FCC's ability to regulate the broadcast media rested on the finite nature of the spectrum, and that has been mooted by the infinity of cable. Electronic media will enjoy the same freedom as the print medium, which is as it should be. How to prevent the offspring from locking themselves in the bathroom for hours on end with a portable television set? How to "disincent" the producers and distributors of moving images from meeting the market demand for sex and violence? First, set aside the issue of nudity. The naked human body is as innocent on the screen as it is on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel. Nudity is already losing its shock value to advertisers; we need not worry about the "boob tube" gaining a second meaning. Violence is a related but separate issue. The glorification of crime on the screen leads to crime in the street; not enough shame is attached to those who make their living teaching violence. Everyone who makes a buck in sociopathic fiction should be accurately identified, vilified, picketed and ostracized. Remember "Red Channels" from the McCarthy era? I would like to see a "Blue Channels" that points an accusing finger at individuals out based on their ideology but on their abuse of free speech in commercial exploitation of the worst in human nature. Treat the profiteers of violence to a countervailing social consequence. Instead of a red light from government, which offends the constitutional rights of all, turn on a white light of publicity by citizens' groups, newletterists, crusading talk jockeys. Citizens' boycotts work. The writers, directors and editors of bloodthirsty epics — and the investors therein — should be locally de-nounced and required to face the condemnation of their own children. And now to porn. From the Greek word for "harlot." There is evil porn — employing children, encouraging rape, allowing in whips-and-chains humiliation — that belongs in the "violence" category above. Then there is plain porn: people jumping on each other, brooding beauties manipulating themselves, soundtracks of granted affirmations, and contorted positions that outstretch the Kama Sutra. A line of poetry sticks in my mind. I think by Ogen Nash: "Heaven is nice! And orgies are vile! / But I like an orgy / Once in a while." Edifying? No. Entertaining? Undeniably, judging by sales, although interest soon flags. Harmful? Not to adults who know the difference between sexual games, played mainly in the mind, and serious lovemaking. Plain private porn is no big deal. It's a fact of life that has this constructive aspect: Porno films launched the videotape revolution, and while we computer illiterates sleep, multimedia porn — interactive, yet — is giving the new world of CD-ROM its initial commercial impetus. (They aren't buying those triple-speed players for the encyclopedias.) To the original question — How to limit adult fare to adults? — This old answer: Set a thief to catch a thief. You know those little numbers in the television listings for "VCR Plus" that let you record tapes without an engineering degree? Give everything a number based on sex and violence content. Then get groups to publish ratings. Then program your set or computer to receive only those programs below a certain age level. When the kids are asleep, punch to your adult's code and watch what you want. Take control yourself. It beats turning it over to the government. The New York Times

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Why Turkey Invaded

Regarding "Turkey and Cyprus" (Letters, Nov. 12): Michalis Attalides, Cyprus's ambassador to France, notes that his country was invaded by Turkey in 1974. His Excellency does not tell us why. In July 1974, the Greek junta of colonels under Demetrios Ioannides, who was a fanatical believer in enosis, the union of Cyprus with Greece, staged a military coup against Cyprus's President Makarios, who was obliged to flee. This Athens-sponsored coup was, of course, not only contrary to international law but to the specific agreements and treaties that guaranteed the independence of the island state. Turkey, as one of the three guarantor powers (the two others were Britain and, yes, Greece), therefore had to intervene in order to prevent the forced annexation of Cyprus by Greece and to protect the Turkish Cypriots. ESKIL SVANE, Pozzolo, France.

All Are Appalled

Regarding "America's Chilly Message for Europe" (Looking Ahead, Nov. 16): Reginald Dale writes that most Americans are "appalled by European impotence in Bosnia." According to me, most Europeans are appalled by American impotence in Haiti. We are all appalled. Then what? FRANCOIS DUPUIS, Paris.

Women's Vote Centenary

The women of New Zealand made history 100 years ago, on Nov. 28, 1893, by becoming the first in the world to vote in national elections. There were earlier pockets of women's suffrage — descendants of the mutineers of the sailing ship Bounty on Pitcairn's Island, the Isle of Man to Britain and the American state of Wyoming. But New Zealand was the first country of independent status to enact nationwide voting rights for women. The final petition to Parliament in 1893 carried the signatures of nearly 30,000 women, almost a quarter of New Zealand women at that time. The sheer numbers finally disproved the notion, WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE WHAKATU WAHINE 1893-1993

No 'Reportedly' Needed

Early in the morning of Nov. 15, two masked Palestinians stood in wait to find a Jew walking alone in his morning prayers. They found one and attacked him with axes. Before he passed out from severe blows to the head — which required nine hours of brain surgery to repair — he shot one dead. The second stole his gun and fled. Eyewitness reports, government statements and the Hamas leaflet describing the event all agree: This is what happened. By what stretch of bizarre journalistic freedom does the International Herald Tribune print a large front-page photograph of the dead assailant, with the caption, "An Israeli soldier Mon-

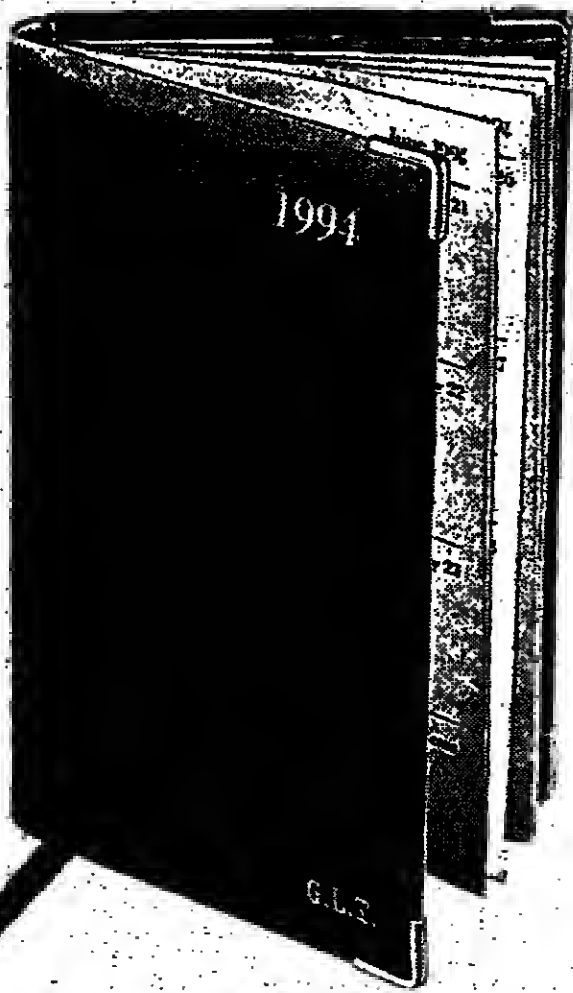
Bringing Up Baby

The article on the attempt by Gerber, the American baby-food maker, to break into the Polish market because the U.S. market is declining horrified me. I lived in Istanbul when my daughter was a baby; no Gerber or other ready-made baby food was available. Spoiled Westerner though I am, I discovered that you can make baby food very quickly by just putting some of your own dinner through a garric press and adding a bit of liquid. The people of Eastern Europe are poor and getting poorer. They neither need, nor can they afford, baby foods. I do not mean to single out Gerber. I

Word to the Wise

ATTORNEY GENERAL Janet Reno said in Washington recently that if the networks didn't clean up their act, the government would. A word to the wise from the Justice Department should be sufficient. It should be clear by now that Hollywood, which prospers from its easy access to American hearts and minds, cannot say it has no influence whatsoever on its customers' behavior. Self-regulation by the entertainment industry is no longer debatable. Nor is the eternal obligation of parents to carefully monitor what their children watch. We live in a society where the pressure for change is often produced from lotteries groups. This time, the message is coming from the largest interest group of all — consumers. — Los Angeles Times

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DECEMBER 2	DECEMBER 3
KEYNOTE ADDRESS H.E. Chuan Leekpai, Prime Minister, Thailand	INVESTING IN THE ENVIRONMENT: HOW WILL UNEP FULFIL ITS MANDATE? Nay Htin, Deputy Executive Director, UNITED NATIONS Environment Program, Nairobi
THE CORPORATE RESPONSE TO THE GREEN AGENDA David R. Chittick, Environment & Safety Engineering Vice President, AT&T, New Jersey John McKirdy, Operations Vice President - Manufacturing & Environment, Health and Safety, Dow Chemical Pacific Ltd., Hong Kong	REFORESTATION: INNOVATIVE PROJECTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL COOPERATION Rauno Lahtalainen, Project Manager, Thai Forestry Master Plan Project, Jaakko Poyry (Thailand) Co. Ltd., Bangkok Clyve Marsh, Deputy General Manager Conservation and Environment Dept., Innoprac Corporation, Sabah
NEW ENVIRONMENTAL TRENDS AND THE CHALLENGE TO INDUSTRY Chandran Nair, Managing Director, Environmental Resources Management, Hong Kong	EDUCATING A NEW ECO-SMART CONSUMER Masao Ohsa, Executive Director, Japanese Consumers' Cooperative Union, Tokyo Neil French, Asia-Pacific Regional Creative Director, Ogilvy & Mather Worldwide
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT: FROM THE CORPORATION TO THE CONSUMER Gordon L. Robertson, Director, Environmental Affairs, Tetra Pak Asia/Pacific Pte. Ltd., Singapore Dhira Phantumvanit, President, Thailand Environment Institute, Bangkok Thomas Smith, Vice President, Waste Management International, Hong Kong	THE ROLE OF THE MEDIA: A ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION Michael Richardson, Editor for Asia, International Herald Tribune Singapore Philip Shenon, South East Asia Correspondent, The New York Times, Bangkok Sutichai Toon, Editor-in-Chief, The Nation Publishing Group, Bangkok
TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER FROM NORTH AMERICA TO ASIA John D. Wiebe, President, The Globe Foundation, Vancouver	POLE TO POLE Michael Palin, Writer, Actor, Circumnavigator and Author of "Pole to Pole" and "Around the World in 80 Days", London
URBANIZATION & DEVELOPMENT: AT WHAT COST? Phaichit Uthavikul, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Thailand Environment Institute, Bangkok	SPECIAL ADDRESS Savit Bhoriwitlok, Minister in Charge of Tourism and Energy, Prime Ministers Office, Thailand
CLEAN ENERGY: EFFICIENT USE OF OUR RESOURCES Toshiro Yagi, General Manager, Powertrain Research, Technical Research Center, Mazda Motor Corporation, Tokyo	THE TRAVEL INDUSTRY'S ENVIRONMENT INITIATIVE Chanin Donasavank, Founder Member, Asia Pacific Council of the International Hotels Environment Initiative Geoffrey Lipman, President, World Travel & Tourism Council, Brussels Thamnoon Wanglee, President, Thai Airways International, Bangkok Mingma Norbu Sherpa, WWF Country Representative for Nepal & Bhutan *Subject to confirmation.
FINANCING THE FUTURE Awin Kongkiri, President, The Industrial Finance Corporation of Thailand, Bangkok Stephen W.H. Lam, Executive Director, Private Sector Committee, Environment Centre, Hong Kong Andrew Steer, Deputy Director, Environment Department, The World Bank, Washington, D.C.	

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Japanese Abroad in A Mugging

THE ARTS GUIDE

AUSTRIA
Vienna Kunsthau (tel: 712.04.95). Continuing To Jan. 27. "Josef Miro: Sculptures and Drawings."

BEELGIUM
Brussels Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 507.84.80). Continuing To Dec. 19. "The Eagle and the Sun: 3,000 Years of Mexican Art."
Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie (tel: 217.22.11). A new production of Robert Schumann's "Manfred," conducted by Olaf Henzold, with Martin Veltrop and Alexander von Schwertf. Dec. 9 (premiere), 10, 11, 12, 14 and 15.

BRITAIN
London Barbican Art Gallery (tel: 071.638.5403). To Dec. 12. "Alphonse Mucha, 1860-1939." Mucha first became popular in Paris for his decorative style showing sinuous images of gracefully posed women, and flowering hair interlaced with curlicues of flowers and vines. His style soon became synonymous with Art Deco. Continuing To Dec. 12. "Hilary Brandt: Photographs 1928-83." Design Museum (tel: 071.403.6935). To Jan. 30. "Gratia Uke: Italian Posters of Social Information, Protest and Celebration." A selection of controversial posters produced by city councils, pressure groups and civil rights organizations depict Italian social and cultural transformation - the rise of terrorism, radical politics and sustained economic expansion - between 1975 and 1992.
Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 071.439.7438). Continuing To Dec. 12. "American Art in the 20th Century." More than 230 works by some 60 artists highlighting the development of American sculpture and painting since 1913.
Tate Gallery (tel: 887.8000). To March 13. "Contemporary Prints: Recent Gifts to the Collection." New acquisitions include prints by Sean Scully, Per Kirkeby, Jasper Johns and Lucien Freud, among others.
Chelsea Ashmolean Museum (tel: 865.278.000). Continuing To Jan. 16. "The Engravings of Roger Veillard."

CANADA
Montreal Canadian Center for Architecture (tel: 839.7000). Continuing To Jan. 2. "Exploring Rome: Piranesi and His Contemporaries."

CZECH REPUBLIC
Prague Estates Theatre (tel: 26.18.89 for tickets). Performances of Mozart's "Don Giovanni" (Dec. 1, 4, 12) and "The Magic Flute" (Dec. 9, 27, 29 and 30).

DENMARK
Copenhagen The Royal Theatre (tel: 33.32.20.20). A new production of Gian Carlo Menotti's "Ariadne and the Night Visitors." Nov. 28 (premiere), Dec. 4 and 22.

FRANCE
Paris Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 44.78.12.33). Continuing To Dec. 13. "Mantegna, Une Histoire Parallèle: 1960-1990." More than 200 paintings, sculptures and drawings.
Grand Palais (tel: 44.13.17.17). For safety reasons, the Grand Palais has been closed. The exhibition of Nabl paintings will be moved to a different location.
Musée Cernuschi (tel: 45.53.50.75). To Jan. 2. "Giacinto Paoletti: 1860-1930." More than 50 works by the Beijing-born artist.
Musée Galerie de la Seta (tel: 45.53.50.18). Continuing To Dec. 4. "Otto Die: Watercolors, Drawings, Etchings."
Musée Marmottan-Claude Monet (tel: 42.24.07.02). Continuing To Dec. 31. "Homage aux Femmes impressionnistes."
Musée d'Orsay (tel: 40.49.48.65). Continuing To Jan. 2. "From Caravaggio to Matisse: Masterpieces from the Barnes Foundation in Philadelphia."
Théâtre du Châtelet (tel: 40.23.28.40). Dec. 8. John Adams will conduct the Ensemble Inter-Contemporain in a performance of his works, including "Shaker Loops," "Chamber Symphony," "Christian Zeal and Activity" and "Fearful Symmetries."

GERMANY
Berlin Martin-Gropius Bau (tel: 254.890). Continuing To Dec. 12. "Japan und Europa: 1543-1929." More than 500 Japanese objects.



New gadget, c. 1900; Cooper-Hewitt show, New York.

SPAIN
Barcelona Fundació Antoni Tàpies (tel: 487.0315). To Jan. 16. "Africa Explores: 20th-Century African Art." This survey of contemporary African art examines folk and traditional art as well as functional art.
Madrid Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofía (tel: 467.50.82). To Jan. 13. "Vienna 1900." More than an evocation of painters such as Klimt, Schiele and Kokoschka, the exhibition is a reconstruction of fin-de-siècle Vienna with sections on architecture (Josef Hoffmann), literature (manuscripts by Musil and Freud) and music (Mahler, Schoenberg and Berg).
SWITZERLAND
Zurich Kunsthaus (tel: 251.87.65). To Feb. 20. "Joseph Beuys." Installations, windows, murals, sculptures and drawings by the multi-talented German artist who lived between 1921 and 1986.
UNITED STATES
Chicago The Art Institute of Chicago (tel: 443.3600). To Nov. 30. "Max Ernst: The Dawn of Surrealism." 180 paintings, collages, drawings, as well as pieces involving photomontage, overpainting, and the rubbing technique the Surrealist painter invented, over the years 1912-1927.
Museum of Fine Arts (tel: 713.639.73.00). To Jan. 9. "Kenneth Notard: The Circle Paintings, 1856-84." Traces the artist's development in the depiction of circles. These shapes range from free-hand designs to hard-edge compositions.
New York Cooper-Hewitt Museum (tel: 212.860.68.68). To Jan. 2. "Mechanics: The Dawn of Modernity." The changing forms and meanings of washing machines, irons, typewriters and telephones, and celebrates the work of women using them.
Guggenheim Museum (tel: 212.350.3555). Continuing To Jan. 18. "Roy Lichtenstein Retrospective." Metropolitan Opera (tel: 212.362.6000). Puccini's "La Bohème," conducted by Carlo Rizzi with Hee-Kyung Hong, Carol Neblett, Vincenzo La Scala. Dec. 4, 9, 13, 18, 24 and 29.
Museum of Modern Art (tel: 212.685.4740). To Jan. 9. "A Christmas Carol: 150th Anniversary of the Dickens Classic." The manuscript Dickens delivered to the publisher. Also on display are other Dickens' manuscripts and illustrations for his books.
Pittsburgh Carnegie Museum of Art (tel: 624.625.8508). To Dec. 13. "The Shock of the Old: Architectural Drawings from Frank Lloyd Wright to Robert Adam." In the new Heinz Architectural Center, more than 80 drawings and models.
Washington National Gallery of Art (tel: 202.737.4215). To Feb. 8. "The Age of the Baroque in Portugal." 120 objects from the 16th century, a period of brilliant artistic achievement and patronage in Portugal, including compositions of azulejos, furniture, silverware and jewels.
PORTUGAL
Lisbon São Carlos National Theater (tel: 346.84.08). Verdi's "Falstaff," conducted by Nello Santi with Elsa Seque, Stefano Palatchi, Sarah Walker and Edward Turgesian. Nov. 29 (premiere), Dec. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.
SINGAPORE
National Museum (tel: 3300871). Continuing To Dec 19. "The Way of the Buddha." A collection of Buddhist art from the 2d century B. C. to the 19th century from the Indian Museum in Calcutta.

HONG KONG
Museum of Art (tel: 794.21.67). To Jan. 2. "Treasures of Chang'an, Capital of the Silk Road." Xian, known in ancient times as Chang'an, was the capital of the Han and Tang empires as well as the eastern terminus of the Silk Road. The exhibition features more than 100 works, including porcelain wares, bronzes, stone sculptures and silk fabrics dating from these dynasties.

NETHERLANDS
Amsterdam De Nederlandse Opera (tel: 551.69.22). Verdi's "La Traviata," conducted by Giesme Jankins with Deborah Finkel and David Kuebler. Dec. 1, 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, 19, 22, 25, 27 and 30.
Stedelijk Museum (tel: 620.573.29.11). To Jan. 23. "Donald Judd." A selection of Judd's geometrical works. Materials used vary from copper, steel and galvanized iron to wood end plastics.
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ITALY
Florence Palazzo Medici-Riccardi (tel: 56.27.60). To Dec. 5. "Kasimir Malevich." An exhibition of 60 works of Malevich (1878-1935) from the Russian State Museum in St. Petersburg. The exhibition will also travel to Milan.
Milan Teatro alla Scala (tel: 80.91.50). Seiji Ozawa conducts the Boston Symphony Orchestra: Beethoven's Symphony No. 2 and Barber's "Symphonic Fantasia." Dec. 13.
Venice Palazzo Grassi (tel: 52.31.680). Continuing To Jan. 4. "The Unknown Modigliani." More than 400

FRANCE
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AT A GLANCE: GOOD TRAVEL DEALS

Carrier/Hotel	Location	Deal
Abbey Court/Holland Park/Executive Hotel	London	Three nights for the price of two (with breakfast) from Dec. 24 to March 1.
Air France	United States to Europe	"Business Fast" program allows one-way travel by Concorde from New York to Paris plus free three-day car rental for the cost of a round-trip business-class ticket. Valid for travel from New York, Boston or Washington to Paris and points in Europe. Until April 15.
British Airways/USAir	United States	USAir Frequent Traveler Program members can earn mileage credits when traveling British Airways. Members of BA's Executive Club Frequent Traveler Program U.S.A. can earn mileage credit on USAir, the USAir Shuttle and USAir Express flights.
Delta Air Lines	United States to Australasia	Members of Delta's frequent-flyer program can redeem 150,000 miles for two business-class tickets on Air New Zealand to New Zealand, Fiji, Cook Islands, Western Samoa or Tonga. Until Dec. 14.
Finnair	United States to Europe	Business-class passengers earn four times the basic coach-class mileage points in Finnair Plus (North America) frequent-flyer program. Until Dec. 15.
KLM/Tulip Hotels	Hong Kong to Europe	Buy a round-trip ticket to Europe before March 15 and get 30 percent off the published rate plus free breakfast at certain Golden Tulip Hotels (except in Frankfurt/London/Zurich).
New York Marriott Marquis	New York	Book 14 days in advance and qualify for the "Broadway Bonanza" rate of \$119 per room per night. Valid Dec. 12 to 29.
Park Meridien	New York	Special Christmas/New Year rates \$139 per room per night from Dec. 24 through Jan. 24.
Ritz-Carlton Hotels	United States/Worldwide	Earn double bonus points when you pay for your stay with Diners Club card at any Ritz-Carlton in the United States. You will also be upgraded to a suite in any Ritz-Carlton worldwide.
Singapore Airlines	Worldwide	Members of British Airways Executive Club who travel on Singapore Airlines first or Raffles class win air mile awards on British Airways.
TWA	United States to Europe	Upgrades - full economy to business class, and business to first-plus upgrades on all domestic connecting flights to Europe. Until Dec. 31.

Although the IHT carefully checks these offers, please be forewarned that some travel agents may be unaware of them, or unable to book them.

CHARMING HOTELS IN PARIS

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HOTEL Pavillon de la Reine ★★★★★
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Tel: 0033/1/42.77.96.40
Fax: 0033/1/42.77.63.66

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Fax: 0033/1/45.53.00.61

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Cable Abotel
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Tlx: 240644F
Fax: (1) 47.42.92.71
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SELECT HOTEL
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Tlx: 611394F
Fax: (1) 47.55.94.79
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UNITED STATES

Patricia Wells is the author of *The Food Lover's Guide to Paris*, now in its third edition.

Travel For Knowledge

FROM WINE TO ART HISTORY, LEARNING WITH PLEASURE

If you never got far beyond the "la plume de ma tante est sur la table" level in your language courses but still dream of gabbling fluently in a foreign tongue, a vacation in the country of your choice may provide the opportunity you are looking for, whether you sign up for language, cooking or art classes. Here are some attractive options.

At the Institut de Français in Villefranche, near Nice, the beauty of the setting on the French Riviera helps to take the pain out of learning. The school offers two- or four-week total-immersion courses that stress diversified teaching approaches in small groups in a French-only speaking environment. Classes are held in a handsome hillside villa overlooking the port town and the sea, and the center can arrange for housing in its own apartments in town or in a hotel. Two meals a day are included.

The Université d'Aix-Marseille III, located in the lovely old Provencal town of Aix-en-Provence, offers three intensive four-week courses in French in June, July and August. Small groups spend 20 hours a week in class, and in the afternoons, two-hour workshops cover special topics such as comic books, a veritable art form in France. French literature and poetry, or commercial French. Saturdays are devoted to outings in Provence. The university is willing to help students find living accommodations, and students may also take courses during the university's normal semesters, from October to January or February to May.

The International Center for French Studies (C.I.E.F.) is a special French language and civilization program within the Université Lumière Lyon 2. The center benefits from all the facilities of a major university and its location in the center of the tranquil provincial city of Lyon while offering courses specially adapted to the needs of foreigners. A summer school program in July and September provides intensive language courses as well as a varied program of cultural and recreational activities. The center also caters to groups of students from foreign universities who wish to have a program especially designed for them.

Another university-related program is offered at the Université d'Été de Boulogne sur Mer, which is affiliated with the Université Charles de Gaulle de Lille III. All levels of French-language instruction are offered in this July/August program, in addition to specially designed courses for French teachers and for businesspeople. For those who wish to learn the lingo of French cuisine, there is a gastronomic course in which students prepare their own evening meal. The program organizes sporting, cultural and tourist activities as well as theater and singing groups. Help is provided in finding housing, whether on campus, with a local family or in a private apartment.

La Cardère offers a different kind of setting for studying French. Classes are held in a familiar atmosphere in the heart of the Breton countryside. Intensive, personalized courses last one week or longer, and French-speaking guests add to the variety of the conversation. Three excursions are included in the course, and there is a heated swimming pool and a pond on the premises, as well as extensive sporting facilities.

For those who wish to immerse themselves as completely as possible in French language and culture, the Ecole Internationale de Français not only provides students with 75 hours of intensive French studies in three weeks but also houses them with French families, where they have the opportunity to speak real-life French and learn the local ways. Located in a town on the beautiful Brittany coast, the center also organizes outings to Roman and Druid ruins, museums, casinos and nightclubs. Language classes last five hours per day and emphasize the development of proficiency and cultural awareness. Field excursions in the area are used to supplement and enrich the classes.

In the Southern university town of Montpellier, Sud-

Languie stresses the teaching of French as it is spoken in everyday life. Classes range in size from three to 10 students, with a minimum age of 18 years. Students can enroll for one-week, two-week or six-week courses. Business language courses are held for two- or four-week periods. Special courses for companies and for French professors are also available.

For groups of 12 or more, the school offers courses held in a château near Montpellier, with lodging, meals and excursions included. In October and February, there is a week-long course on wine appreciation, also held at the château.

For those for whom France means Paris and only Paris, there is the Institut Parisien, which offers both intensive and extensive courses year-round. There is also instruction in French history, art history and literature, as well as business French and French for tourists. In addition, the school organizes trips to museums and plays. Special courses can be adapted to the needs of schools or companies, and help is provided in finding accommodations.

Pursans Paris, primarily known as a design school, also has an English-as-a-second-language program. The school's fine art, art history,

fashion, decorative arts and photography classes are all taught in English. The school also has new programs in visual communications (photography, illustration and communication design), design marketing and continuing education. The latter offers evening and Saturday fine-arts classes for children from ages six to 14, as well as a few art

classes in French for adults and children. If you wish to learn to cook French haute cuisine while brushing up on your French, Paris offers two choices that conduct cooking classes in French and English simultaneously.

The five-year-old Ecole de Gastronomie Française Ritz-Escoffier, named after the renowned chef who reigned over the kitchens of the prestigious Hôtel Ritz a hundred years ago, offers special holiday courses.

In the Christmas Course, students will learn how to cook traditional French Christmas and New Year's meals (very different from the Anglo-Saxon traditions), which will be served with wines from the Ritz cellars. The cooking classes, including pastry-making, will be supplemented with two wine tastings, a cheese, bread and wine tasting, a flower-arranging class and a gala Belle-Epoque dinner.

The Holiday Entertaining Course teaches students the art of elegant entertaining, with an emphasis on dishes that can be prepared in advance. Everything from making a large buffet to a romantic dinner for two will be covered, including flower arranging, table setting, garnishing and presentation. Students will top off the course with their own champagne buffet.

Another special holiday course is All About Wine: Treasures from the Ritz Cellars. Limited to 10 students, this unusual course includes four tasting meals in the hotel's Michelin two-star Espadon restaurant, with wines selected from the Ritz's 110,000-bottle wine cellars, and a day trip to the Champagne region.

In addition, the Ritz is offering a series of six afternoon demonstrations for the price of five.

The venerable Cordon Bleu cooking school is also offering special holiday courses in French and English, beginning with a class on Dec. 4 that will teach you everything you always wanted to know about foie gras: its different qualities, how to prepare and conserve it, what wines go

best with it and how to make a terrine. A holiday buffet lunch is included. Sylvano Serventi, author of the book "Le Foie Gras" will be on hand to share his expertise and answer questions.

Another one-day course on Dec. 4 is devoted to the traditional French New Year's Eve dinner, and includes plenty of advice on how to make it a magical evening.

The three-day course Holiday Cuisine covers the preparation and organization of Christmas dinner. Essential elements of a French holiday meal — foie gras, bûche de Noël (Christmas log) and marrons glacés will be given all due attention, as will appropriate decorations.

Other interesting options offered by the Cordon Bleu are a guided tour around the marvelous open-air markets of Paris, complete with advice on the best seasonal buys, followed by lunch at the Cordon Bleu and an afternoon spent preparing a meal with the morning's purchases; and the two-day Epicurean Adventure, in which the first day is spent discovering the 365 cheeses of France and the second tasting the regional wines that go best with them.

France does not have a monopoly on interesting courses for foreigners, however.

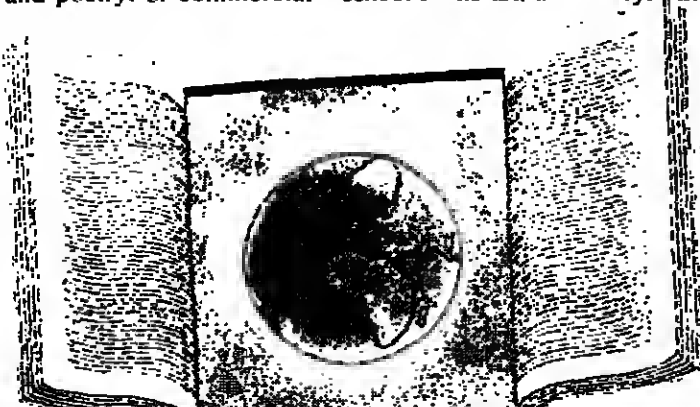
City University is an American-based university with a program designed especially for working adults and with an "open-door" admissions policy. It has 27 locations worldwide, including European branches in Zurich, Frankfurt, Vienna, Bratislava and Trencin and offers degrees in more than 75 academic fields. The European programs focus on the Bachelor of Science in Business Administration and the Master of Business Administration. Specialties offered in the MBA program include financial management, marketing, information systems, managerial leadership, technology and engineering management, and health-care management.

New courses start every four and six weeks, and credits earned while abroad can be transferred to other educational institutions in the United States and abroad. Distance learning is also possible if a student travels to a location where City University does not have a program.

One of the major problems with learning a language is finding the time to do it. For this reason, CERAN-Langues has designed highly intensive courses (more than 66 hours per week) that allow their busy students, primarily diplomats, politicians and businesspeople, to learn a language in the shortest time possible. Students, even debutants, begin speaking the language right from the start at the welcome cocktail party. Professors are present at all three meals and during breaks and parties to ensure that students do not slip back into their mother tongue.

Languages taught at CERAN include French, English, German, Dutch, Italian and Japanese, and the school has centers in France, Belgium, Ireland, Spain and the United States. Depending on their time constraints, students can choose "mini-courses" of 24, 48 or 72 hours, or week-long stays. A total of 10 to 15 days of courses is recommended. Lodging is provided at the centers, but the school will recommend hotels for those who prefer. Families and couples can be accommodated. Sports facilities are available in the centers. A special one-week "Language and Culture" program includes 20 hours of language instruction plus 46

This advertising section was produced in its entirety by the supplements division of the International Herald Tribune's advertising department. * It was written by Heidi Ellison, a writer based in Paris.



Some travelers have the pleasure of developing a nose for fine wines while they vacation abroad.

hours of activities that plunge the student into the culture of the language being studied.

For the younger set, the Ecole Lémania in Lausanne, one of the largest private secondary schools in Switzerland, is located in a peaceful, wooded setting. Founded in 1908, the school takes in both boarders and day students and prepares them for Swiss, French or U.S. universities, or for hotel or business school entrance. Summer courses in French and English are offered for a minimum of three weeks and up to three months, depending on the needs of the student. A wide variety of options to live up and supplement grammar study is available, ranging from environmental studies to the writing, editing and production of a magazine, and the study of French cinema. Optional recreational activities include mountain walks in the Alps, and excursions to historical sites and nearby villages.

Leysin American School is another boarding school, located in the Swiss Alps, where students can obtain an American high-school diploma and/or the International Baccalaureate. During the summer, Leysin has a special program in a mountain resort village. Students take courses in English as a second language, French, German, art, English literature or anthropology for four hours in the morning and spend the afternoons participating in sports, excursions and other activities. The multinational summer school is known for its theater program, which produces one play per week. The school is also proud of the supportive family atmosphere it provides.

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 International Center for French Studies
Université Lumière Lyon 2
 An integral part of the Université Lumière Lyon 2, the most important University of the Rhône-Alpes Region, the C.I.E.F. is situated in the center of the city of Lyon. It offers courses at all levels, semester programs, a Summer School in July and September.
 For information and registration contact:
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 - from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., the opportunity to practice what you have learnt in the company of native speaking teachers; socio-cultural activities;
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- In Belgium: intensive French courses for young people aged from 13 to 18.

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International Herald Tribune World Stock Index of 280 internationally investible stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100

World Index: 112.93 (close), 107.82 (prev. close)

Region	Approx. Weighting	Close	Prev. Close
Asia/Pacific	32%	120.15	120.75
Europe	37%	108.89	108.00
North America	25%	98.30	98.23
Latin America	5%	111.43	108.57

Industrial Sectors:

Sector	Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Energy	107.82	107.79	+0.03
Utilities	114.25	114.33	-0.07
France	114.19	114.53	-0.30
Services	116.56	116.08	+0.41
Capital Goods	104.05	103.54	+0.49
Raw Materials	105.69	104.46	+1.17
Consumer Goods	98.84	93.25	+0.42
Miscellaneous	121.66	120.83	+0.25

Tensions Resume For VW And GM

By Frank Swoboda and Warren Brown
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — General Motors Corp. and Volkswagen AG have broken off negotiations to settle a civil suit over the defection of José Ignacio López de Arriortúa, the former GM purchasing chief, and seven associates to the German automaker, sources familiar with the talks said.

Sources said Wednesday that a tentative agreement had been reached between the two auto companies in Frankfurt last week, but fell apart at the last minute. The breakdown occurred over tough new language that GM demanded concerning the terms of the settlement to a separate criminal case.

GM officials confirmed that a tentative agreement had been reached and that talks had broken down, but would not comment further.

One source said that GM has insisted that the seven associates of Mr. López be barred permanently from working for VW if they are found guilty of wrongdoing in the criminal case. GM has maintained that they knew GM company secrets involving supplier costs and production plans that would be extremely valuable to VW.

A federal grand jury in Detroit is also looking into the case.

VW remains ready to settle with the GM unit, Adam Opel AG out of court in spite of the interruption of talks between the two companies' lawyers, said a VW spokesman, Joachim Cordtschagen, in Wolfsburg, Germany, AFP-Exel News reported Thursday.

But Mr. Cordtschagen said VW would settle only on the basis of the agreement recently reached between the two companies, which failed to receive the approval of GM's top management. The spokesman declined to confirm that the talks had broken off, saying they "had been interrupted."

In Düsseldorf, Germany, Bruno Seifert, a spokesman for Opel, said talks had not broken down.

Will Interest Rates Hold? Analysts in U.S. See Continuing Lows

By Sylvia Nasar
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Despite a recent uptick in interest rates, many economists and market analysts believe that the United States has entered an era of rates far lower than in the 1980s that is likely to last for many years, thanks to a host of forces ranging from an inflation-fighting Federal Reserve to a slow-growing world economy.

"We really are in an environment of lower interest rates," said Joel B. Prakken, an economist at Laurence H. Meyer & Associates, a forecasting firm in St. Louis that predicted the sharp decline in rates earlier this year. "We call it, 'Back to the '60s.'"

Even though long-term rates have jumped nearly half a percentage point in recent weeks, they remain appreciably low to middle-aged baby boomers, many of whose first mortgages were about 12 percent.

While current interest rates — with a long-term Treasury bond rate of about 6.3 percent — are not unusually low in an historical perspective, they are low enough to benefit the economy.

To be sure, the only certain thing about interest rates is that they will not stay where they are today. Some analysts expect rates to edge down again. Others, like James E. Amabile, chief economist at the First National Bank of Chicago, say long-term rates will rise more, as they often do when an expansion progresses and inflation picks up. Mr. Amabile looks for long-bond rates to average about 7 percent next year.

More certain, according to most forecasters, is that short-term rates, which are at 30-year lows, will rise as the economy keeps growing.

What is striking, however, is that almost no one expects a return any time soon to the days of double-digit interest rates and spiraling inflation. For now, both bears and bulls predict rates will move up and down in a far narrower band, roughly 5 to 7 percent, than they did for most of the 1980s, when they fluctuated between 8 and 14 percent.

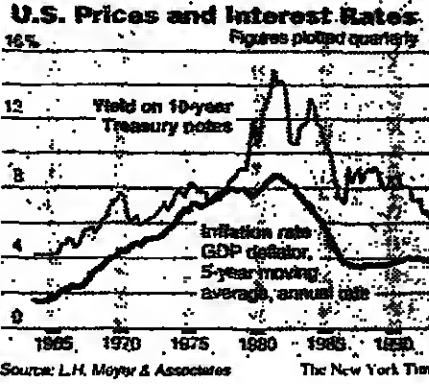
"You'll have plain vanilla interest-rate fluctuations," said Richard B. Hoey, chief economist and portfolio manager of Dreyfus Corp. He said rates could go up as they could go down in the immediate future.

"But you won't repeat the bear market from 1979 to 1981, which was the bond equivalent of the Great Crash in the stock market of 1929 to 1932," he said. "The 1980s were the aberration, not 1993."

Most people agree that rates like those many of their mothers and fathers paid on their home and business loans would be golden, not just for the would-be owner of a house or a Range Rover, but also for the economy.

Low rates, in particular low inflation-adjusted rates, tend to favor investments from college educations and computers to highways and houses. Just about everyone from President Bill Clinton to raise American standards of living.

Economists expect rates to remain lower than



Oil Prices Slide As OPEC Fails to Set New Quotas

Reuters

VIENNA — Oil prices continued to fall on Thursday after the 12 OPEC exporters failed to agree on even a token cut in output to halt a long, recession-led slide.

London crude oil futures for the benchmark Brent Blend fell to \$14.56 per barrel, down 56 cents from Wednesday. At one point the price was at \$14.18, the weakest since November 1988. A year ago oil traded at around \$20.

"OPEC has abdicated its cartel responsibilities, and the consumer smiles," said Peter Gignoux, head of the London energy desk for Smith Barney Shearson.

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries was founded in 1960 to win a fair return for Third World producers. But current prices, allowing for inflation, are weaker than at any time since before the 1973 Arab oil embargo.

In two days of talks in Vienna this week, OPEC oil ministers considered a modest cut of 500,000 barrels daily on their agreed ceiling of 24.5 million.

On paper, that would have been in line with downward revisions of demand forecasts in the present, weakened world economy.

But they decided that that would not be enough to deter new raids on the price by speculators in the petroleum futures markets.

A cut of up to 1.5 million barrels daily was considered but also rejected. That would have been so big that some members would find it impossible to honor their own quotas, Oil Minister Gholamreza Azadegan of Iran said.

A subsequent communiqué strengthened an impression that OPEC was abandoning its pricing role and returning to a fight for market share with echoes of 1986, when a production free-for-all took prices down below \$10.

The communiqué said, "The conference does not consider that OPEC alone should continue to bear the burden of balancing supply and demand and believes that all producers should join in this effort."

OPEC later made it clear that its criticism was directed at Britain and Norway, which have just raised their North Sea production to record levels.

OPEC does not see why it should curb output and let others poach its buyers, said the group's secretary-general, Subroto of Indonesia.

"There is something fishy going on in the North Sea," said Ali Ahmed Baghli, oil minister of Kuwait. But he said he believed that, even without oil production cuts, prices had hit bottom.

"Why assume the worst? I am optimistic," he said. "Cold weather is coming. The market will adjust itself."

BaE Reaches Pact With Indonesia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — British Aerospace PLC said Thursday it had agreed with Indonesia to cooperate on making passenger cars for the Indonesian domestic market while exploring the idea of a venture to build regional turboprop airplanes.

The agreement, involving British Aerospace and its automaking subsidiary, Rover Group, was signed Tuesday in London by B.J. Habibie, the Indonesian minister for research and technology, and Dick Evans, British Aerospace chief executive.

On the airplane deal, British Aerospace and the state-run aircraft builder PT Industri Pesawat Terbang Nusantara will look into forming a joint venture to design, develop and manufacture regional turboprop aircraft.

British Aerospace already assists IPTN, based in Bandung, West Java, in making its twin engine, 44-seat turboprop CN-235 aircraft. Indonesia is also a customer for British Aerospace's Hawk jet trainer aircraft.

(AP, Bloomberg)

WALL STREET WATCH

Aluminum Cuts Both Ways

By Alison Leigh Cowan
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Few companies would pass up a chance to wish away a big competitor. And apparently, the American aluminum industry is willing to do just that — even if it means losing a big customer while they're at it.

All five publicly traded American producers of aluminum have seen their stocks move up in recent days, some by as much as 10 percent. Investors are anticipating that Western nations will persuade reluctant aluminum producers from the Commonwealth of Independent States to curb production and help stem a world glut of the metal.

But investors, and perhaps the aluminum companies now lobbying in Washington for help, may not be thinking enough about some of the consequences of getting what they wish for.

For one thing, the United States is a major supplier of a key raw material for the aluminum made by Russia and other former Soviet states. Cutting back aluminum production from Russia also means less profit for some U.S. companies.

As the former members of the Soviet Union have stepped into their own aluminum for fighter planes and missiles, they have been accused of flooding the world's metal markets with their products, driving down prices.

On Thursday, aluminum prices on the London spot market were quoted at 47 cents a pound, half their level before the end of the Cold War.

Major American producers have called on the Russian community to roll back production 35 percent, from 3.1 million metric tons to 2.0 million metric tons a year, and to bring exports much closer to their 1989 levels of 250,000 tons, compared with 1.6 million tons annually at present.

Meanwhile, Reuters reported Thursday that Russia and the European Community were holding talks this week and major Western aluminum producers were to meet with representatives of Russia in Washington next week, in efforts to reduce the world aluminum glut.

For Stockholders of Euro Disney, Another Session on the Rollercoaster

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

It was another wild day for the Magic Kingdom as shares in Euro Disney kicked off Thursday by shedding a further 9 percent of their value before bouncing back to 29.40 francs, up 2.2 francs on the day as overall Paris market rose by 2.5 percent.

Again on Thursday there was heavy trading of the shares with analysts attributing Euro Disney's robust afternoon performance to bargain hunting in the wake of five days of losses that had sliced 23 percent off the company's market value.

Most analysts remained deeply skeptical about the company's prospects, however.

With debt of 20 billion francs (\$3.39 billion) and losses for the year ended Sept. 30 at 5.34 billion francs, Euro Disney's fate hinges on the concessions the company can wring out of its creditors.

Walt Disney Co., the U.S. parent of the park, agreed earlier this month to pump cash into the project to keep it running, but only for what it described as a "limited period."

On the face of it, the U.S. company would seem to have the stronger hand in its bargaining with banks. Although it owns 49 percent of Euro Disney, its actual cash investment amounts to only about 1 billion francs out of the 24 billion francs spent to build the complex.

The banks, led by Banque Indosuez and Banque Nationale de Paris, have loans secured on assets that are of increasingly marginal value.

Analysts said they doubted many investors would want to buy hotels in Marne-la-Vallée. Euro Disney's site east of Paris, even in Paris there were too many empty rooms.

Even worse, analysts said, if Euro Disney's creditors decided to push the park into liquidation, such a move would merely throw open the door to Walt Disney to come back and buy it back, stock and Fantasyland for a fraction of its construction costs.

Although the American company has little to lose financially, analysts noted that it has much to lose in terms of its image, both with the public and with the financial community.

"At the end of the day, this is a marketing company that trades on its good name," said Michael Woodcock, an analyst with Nikko Europe in London.

Analysts suggested that some sort of compromise would have to be reached requiring creditors to convert much of the debt to equity and asking Disney to give ground on the highly lucrative management contract it has with the French park.

Charles Allen, an analyst with NatWest Securities, said that the contract was "indiscreetly biased" in favor of Walt Disney Co. "Even

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London	1.0000	Dollar	3.0000	3-month	6.00%
Frankfurt	1.3663	D-Mark	3.0000	6-month	6.00%
Paris	6.5595	Swiss	3.0000	1-year	6.00%
Geneva	6.5595	Shorting	3.0000		
Madrid	166.6371	French	3.0000		
Amsterdam	2.3636	Yen	3.0000		
Stockholm	4.7564	ECU	3.0000		
Oslo	4.7564				
London	1.0000				
Frankfurt	1.3663				
Paris	6.5595				
Geneva	6.5595				
Madrid	166.6371				
Amsterdam	2.3636				
Stockholm	4.7564				
Oslo	4.7564				

Renault Is Next To Be Sold, Official Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — France's state-controlled automaker Renault SA will be the next industrial group to be privatized after Elf-Aquitaine, an industry ministry official said Thursday.

Elf-Aquitaine will be sold in the early months of next year. No time frame was given for Renault's sale by the official.

The decision on Renault is clearly aimed at placating shareholders of Sweden's Volvo AB, who are threatening to scuttle a planned merger of the two automakers (Page 12).

The government also said Thursday it had raised slightly more than 13 billion francs (\$2.21 billion) from the sale of its 43 percent stake in Rhône-Poulenc SA, which ended Tuesday. (AP, Bloomberg)

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SPORTS

Soccer Coach Quits in France, Citing Cup Loss

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Gerard Houllier resigned Thursday as coach of the French national soccer team, eight days after France was eliminated from the 1994 World Cup.

Houllier is the second European coach to resign this week after World Cup debacles. England's manager, Graham Taylor, quit Tuesday after his team also failed to qualify for the World Cup finals.

"Our elimination was cruel and painful, but we did not achieve our goal and it was logical for me to go," Houllier said.

Although Houllier had a contract through next year, the resignation was considered imminent after France lost Nov. 17 to underdogs Bulgaria in the final minute, losing its chance of going to the final round of the World Cup in the United States in June.

The 46-year-old former English teacher, regarded as a soccer intellectual and an expert on tactical theory, remains technical director of the national team and will have a say in the nomination of his successor, expected in the next few days.

"I wanted to resign immediately," Houllier said at the French Soccer Federation. He said he had waited a week because "of the intense emotion" he had felt after the "tragic" France-Bulgaria match.

"Only 15 seconds out of 90 minutes turned everything upside down," he said, referring to the last-gasp goal that turned a draw, which would have sent France to the finals, into a 2-1 defeat.

Houllier succeeded Michel Platini in July last year. Platini resigned following France's dismal performance in the European Championships.

"He's made the rational and logical choice," said Platini of Houllier's resignation.

"The match against Israel was the real catastrophe," he added. "We were incredibly badly prepared. What happened against Bulgaria was simply football justice."

No successor was immediately named by the presidents of the federation, Jean Fournet-Fayard, and the French league, Noël Le Graet. "I have spoken with the two presidents," Houllier said, "and it seemed essential that my successor should be a new man in a climate of calm and serenity."

Sports Minister Michèle Alliot-Marie, who met Fournet-Fayard and Le Graet early Thursday, called a special meeting for Monday at the soccer federation. No agenda was announced, but it was expected that Houllier's successor would be selected.

Reports said Fournet-Fayard, who has been criticized for lack of leadership over the Marseille match-fixing scandal, would also resign. Le Graet, who is credited with bringing about the downfall of the Marseille owner, Bernard Tapie, by bringing a civil action in the scandal, is expected to succeed him at the helm of a reformed federation.

Houllier ended with a record of seven victories, a draw and four losses, the last two at home in the final minute against Israel and Bulgaria, teams France was expected to beat.

Houllier played through 1976 and became a coach soon after, heading various teams in the French league's three divisions. In 1986, he coached Paris-Saint-Germain to the French first division title.

He served as Platini's assistant after the former French star became national coach in November 1988.

There is no obvious candidate to replace Houllier, but some of Platini's midfield partners on the great French team of the early 1980s are considered candidates. Jean Tigana is now in charge at Lyon. Luis Fernandez has transformed Cannes into a top side and Alain Giresse is on the coaching staff at Toulouse. (AP, Reuters, AFP)



Dennis Bergkamp, Inter Milan's Dutch striker, firing a shot at the Norwich City goal as Ian Culverhouse attempted a defense in a UEFA Cup match in Norwich, England.

Monaco's 4-1 Cup Victory Lifts French Spirits

Agence France-Press

AS Monaco lifted a bit of the gloom hanging over French soccer, but its 4-1 defeat of Spartak Moscow in the European Champions' League was crafted by the French squad's foreign legion.

Germany's Jürgen Klinsmann and Nigeria's Victor Ikpeba scored Wednesday night, and the playmaking of the Belgian Enzo Scifo was the hub around which many of Monaco's better attacks were built.

Youri Djorkaeff and Lilian Thuram were the other scorers who helped brighten the French game, which has been rocked by the Olympique Marseille match-fixing scandal and the national team's elimination from the

1994 World Cup competition. Nikolai Pitsarev scored for the visitors.

Monaco went to the top of group A as Barcelona, favorites to make the final, managed only a goalless draw with Galatasaray in Istanbul.

FC Porto took the lead in group B by beating Werder Bremen, the German champion, 3-2, when AC Milan was held to a 0-0 stalemate by Anderlecht in Brussels.

After Monaco's match, the defender Emmanuel Petit summed up his conflicting emotions.

"Last week, I reached rock bottom with France, but tonight I had a real high with Monaco," he said, referring to France's shock 2-1 loss to Bulgaria on Nov. 17, which eliminated the French from the World Cup finals in the United States.

Galatasaray, shock victors over the English champion, Manchester United, in the previous round, held the Spaniards to a 0-0 draw.

The prediction of AC Milan's coach, Fabio Capello, that the match in Brussels would be the most dangerous for his team came true when the Italian champion dropped its first point ever in a Champions' League match.

Porto looked to be coasting to victory before conceding two goals in the last five minutes by the Austrian Bernd Hobsch and the New Zealander Wynton Rufer.

The striker Domingos scored for Porto in the sixth minute and Rui Jorge put the Portuguese team two ahead in the 54th minute. Jose Carlos thought he had killed off Bremen with Porto's third 21 minutes before time, but Bremen finished with a flourish.

In the UEFA Cup, Norwich City's hopes of building on its triumph over Bayern Munich in the last round were dented by a Dennis Bergkamp penalty 10 minutes from time that gave Inter Milan a deserved 1-0 victory.

The English side goes to Milan for the second leg on Dec. 8 without its captain, Ian Butterworth, its playmaker, Ian Crook, and its key defender, Ian Culverhouse. All three will be suspended after being booked for the second time in the competition.

UEFA Plan Would Cut Cup Field to 16 Teams

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BERN — UEFA, European soccer's governing body, may make its elite club competition even more exclusive by denying national champions an automatic berth, a spokesman said Thursday.

UEFA's executive committee will consider admitting only 16 teams to the European Champions' Cup, based on recent club performance, said the spokesman, Andre Vieri.

"I must stress this is just one proposal among others to ensure that the stronger clubs are adequately represented in the competition," he added.

The proposal, to be discussed by UEFA officials at a meeting Wednesday and Thursday in Geneva, would go a long way toward the "super league" sought by some of Western Europe's top club owners.

All national champions now qualify for the tournament, the most prestigious of Europe's three club cup competitions. After preliminary rounds, the last eight teams play in two groups of four, facing each other home and away in a "Champions' League." Each group winner faces the other pool's runner-up in semifinals to determine the two finalists.

A proliferation of weaker teams from the former Soviet republics, the former Yugoslav republics and other nations, combined with pressure from Western Europe's most powerful clubs for more top-draw matches, has increasingly forced UEFA to seek changes to strengthen its top tournament.

"The aim is to ensure that the great soccer nations are represented," Vieri said. He said details of the plan were still under discussion.

Under the plan, the 16 teams reportedly would be broken down into four groups. Each group's top two would advance to a quarter-final draw and a knockout system would be used from then on.

Vieri declined to comment on that reported format. (Reuters, AP)

F.A. Still Wants Howe

Don Howe is to be offered the job of caretaker manager of England's national soccer team, even though he does not want it, Agence France-Press reported Thursday from Manchester.

The chairman of the English Football Association's International Committee, Peter Swales, said Thursday that an approach would be made to Howe, a former England coach, within the next few days to take charge of the friendly matches against Denmark and Germany in March and April.

Within hours of Taylor's resignation on Tuesday, Graham Kelly, the F.A. chief executive, and Bert Milbrandt, the chairman, decided that Howe was the man to succeed him on a temporary basis.

"Apart from discussing Don Howe, we didn't come up with anybody else to speak to," Swales said. "I've read Don's comments, but we're still hopeful we can get him to take on the commitment."

In the Wake of Tragedy, U.S. Diver Takes a Step Toward a New Life

By Charlie Nobles
New York Times Service

FORT LAUDERDALE, Florida — In an emotional parting at the Swimming Hall of Fame pool before about 100 well-wishers, the U.S. Olympic diving coach, Ron O'Brien, told Bruce Kimball that he had a full-time job waiting for him with the Fort Lauderdale Diving Club.

Less than 12 hours later, at about 6 A.M. Wednesday, Kimball walked out of a halfway house here, completing his incarceration for killing two teenagers in a drunken-driving accident in 1988.

A silver medalist in 10-meter platform diving in the 1984 Olympics, Kimball had been at the Spectrum Center, a drug-and-alcohol rehabilitation center, for the last 11 months, during which he began working with young divers in O'Brien's program.

A ceremony to present the certificates to the youngsters for completing the diving program

turned into a good-luck party for Kimball on Tuesday night.

In all, Kimball served less than five years of a 17-year sentence on two counts of manslaughter, after completing the substance abuse rehabilitation program. It earned him a reduced sentence under Florida's controlled-release program for nonviolent offenders.

On Aug. 1, 1988, Kimball's car rammed into a group of about 35 teenagers in a cul-de-sac in Brandon, near Tampa, killing Robbie Bedell, 19, and Kevin Gossic, 16.

Six others were injured, two so badly that they eventually needed a total of 12 operations. Officials said Kimball's blood alcohol level was twice the legal limit.

Bedell's parents, and others involved have expressed outrage at Kimball's early release. Terry Bedell told The Miami Herald that she thought of her son often.

"You can't erase the sense that he's with you, all your life," she said. "We miss his personality. I wonder what his life would be now."

Kimball isn't talking to the news media "for a variety of personal reasons," he said. Those close to him say he is a changed man.

"I've never seen him so calm," O'Brien said. Tim O'Brien, Ron's son and head coach of the U.S. Junior Olympic diving team, who has become one of Kimball's closest friends, said: "I think he's learned a lot of patience. The kids trust him. He doesn't push them too fast. He really cares about them."

That feeling has apparently come through for Kimball. He has been joined here by his father, mother, a sister and a brother. After Thanksgiving dinner together at O'Brien's condominiums, they planned to head back to Michigan.

Ultimately, Kimball intends to move to Illinois and enroll at one of several universities where he has applied.

His driver's license has been revoked for life, he must report to a probation officer monthly, and he must perform 15 years of community service.

"He made a mistake any one of us could've made," Tim O'Brien was quoted as saying by the Miami Herald.

"He carries it with him to this day; he'll carry it with him forever," he continued. "I don't know that anyone but Bruce can know how that feels."

A silver medalist in 10-meter platform diving in the 1984 Olympics, Bruce Kimball had been at the Spectrum Center, a drug-and-alcohol rehabilitation center, for the last 11 months, during which he began working with young divers in the U.S. Olympic diving coach Ron O'Brien's program.

Kent Murray, 13, who has been coached by Kimball for a month.

"He's great," said Murray, who did not know of Kimball's past until he was told Tuesday evening.

"He doesn't push you," he added. "If you can't

DENNIS THE MENACE



PEANUTS



WIZARD OF ID



BLONDIE



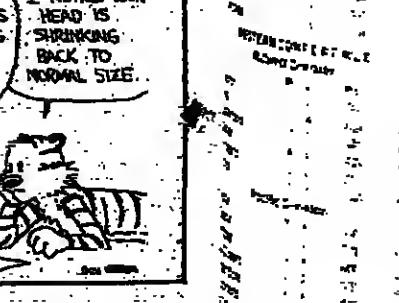
BEEBLE BAILEY



DOONESBURY



GARFIELD



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four samples. Use letters only. Scrambled words are listed below.

CAROK

ENDUC

DEAMOP

POOSUR

Print answer here: A _____

To our readers in Germany
It's never been easier to subscribe
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0130 84 85 85
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SPC
UMass
As Kar

Unified E.C.O.
Ver. Says a

FOREBOARD

SPORTS

UMass Upsets Tar Heels As Kansas Stops Gophers

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — The final seconds looked more like March than November.

As the ticks sounded, Massachusetts players jumped into each other's arms in a chaotic celebration. Fans stormed the Madison Square Garden floor. It looked like the biggest victory in school history. It was.

The 19th-ranked Minutemen beat top-ranked and defending national champion North Carolina 91-86 in overtime. Wednesday in the semifinals of the Preseason NIT.

"It didn't seem to matter much that the victory only got them to Friday night's championship game against No. 6 Kansas, which beat No. 9 Minnesota 76-71 in the other semifinal.

"This was the only game of my career I was ever thinking about constantly since as soon as I knew we were going to play them," said Massachusetts forward Lou Roe, who finished with 28 points and 14 rebounds. "I wasn't getting any sleep the last few nights, but you know what? It was just fun playing this game."

"I didn't seem that way. Massachusetts (3-0) outperformed the taller, stronger Tar Heels 54-52, but the Minutemen were just 24-for-42 from the foul line (57 percent) and the overall shooting was 41 percent (31-for-76).

"I know you're going to say 'You missed a lot of free throws' or 'Your shooting was off,' and it was until the game was on the line," Massachusetts coach John Calipari said. "The big number for us was

12 turnovers — just 12 turnovers against the best trapping team in the nation."

North Carolina (2-1) is considered to have the country's deepest bench as well, and coach Dean Smith needed it against the Minutemen as starting center Eric Montross and power forward Kevin Salvadori both fouled out.

"Our depth was tested, but it was an excellent game by Massachusetts," Smith said after his 1,000th game as coach of the Tar Heels left him with a career record of 776-224. "Our late-game situations weren't good, but that's my fault."

Massachusetts led 56-50 with 14 minutes left when the Tar Heels went on a 10-0 run, one point less than the one they started the game with. Despite the woful foul shooting, the Minutemen hung in and Mike Williams' 3-pointer with 20 seconds left tied the game 76-76.

Massachusetts scored the first six points of overtime and another 3-pointer by Williams, this one with 13 seconds left, gave the Minutemen an 88-84 lead.

"In overtime I was looking to get it to Lou, but they were going to double down and I was open," Williams said. "This was a chance for all of us to prove ourselves, and we did."

Everything was not perfect for Massachusetts as freshman center Marcus Camby went down with a knee injury 16 seconds into overtime. He was in obvious pain and stayed on the floor for several minutes before two teammates carried him to the locker room.

"That takes a lot away from the victory," Calipari said. "We don't

know the extent of the injury, but we know he won't play Friday."

Williams finished with 17 points, while Donita Bright had 15.

Donald Williams led North Carolina with 22 points, while Montross and Derrick Phelps had 13 each.

"We can only hope this helps us and be thankful this is November and not March or April," Smith said.

Kansas advanced to the championship game behind the play of seniors Richard Scott, Steve Woodberry and Greg Osterag.

After Minnesota took a 63-62 lead with 5:32 to play, the 7-1 Oregon scored eight of Kansas' next 11 points, two baskets coming on jobs from Woodberry, two on rebounds. The other points were a 3-pointer by Woodberry with 2:34 left that gave Kansas the lead for good at 71-68. Scott added two free throws with 26 seconds remaining for a five-point lead.

"A lot of the young guys on this team look up to us and we have to set an example," said Scott, who finished with 20 points. "We'll take that role, but it has to be everybody contributing every night, not just two or three people. Hey, it's just the third game of the season and we're all still learning our roles."

Woodberry finished with 17 points and Osterag had 14 points and eight rebounds.

Towansend Orr led Minnesota with 16 points.

"They were just too big for us. It was a matter of sheer size," Minnesota coach Clem Haskins said. "We worked so hard to get back into it, and then we had some breakdowns."



FIRING INTO AUSTRALIAN LEAD — The American Brad Faxon teeing off Thursday in the Australian Open in Melbourne. Faxon shot a 7-under-par 65 for a two-stroke first-round lead.

Sanders Hurt As Bears Down Hapless Lions

The Associated Press
PONTIAC, Michigan — The Detroit Lions lost Barry Sanders, the game, and most of their lead in the National Football Conference Central Division on Thursday.

The resurgent Chicago Bears, led by defensive end Trace Armstrong, had five sacks and forced four turnovers in a 10-6 National Football League victory over the Lions.

It was the third straight road triumph for the Bears (6-5), who have staged their comeback in successive games at San Diego, Kansas City and Detroit. The Lions (7-4) have lost their last two games and will fall into a tie with Green Bay if the Packers defeat the Tampa Bay Buccaneers on Sunday.

Sanders sprained his left knee midway through the third quarter. He is expected to miss three to five weeks with a partial tear of the medial collateral ligament. The sprain won't require surgery, a team physician said.

But Sanders was overmuch of a factor Thursday, gaining 63 yards on 16 carries.

Jim Harbaugh, who has experienced some of his worst nightmares in the Silverdome, completed 9 of 16 passes for 123 yards, including the game's only touchdown on a 42-yard strike to Terry Obee. He had one interception.

Kevin Butler added a 27-yard field goal for the Bears. Jason Hanson kicked two field goals for mistake-prone Detroit.

Rodney Peete, who completed 22 of 33 for 167 yards, was the victim of Chicago's swarming defense. Peete lost 21 yards on the five sacks, was intercepted twice and lost two fumbles.

The Bears, who forced three turnovers in the first half, limited the Lions to just nine snaps in the first quarter. On that ninth snap, Richard Dent hit Peete and knocked the ball loose. Armstrong recovered at the Lions' 31.

Six plays later, Butler, who missed from 49 and 42 yards in the first half, kicked his field goal for a 3-0 Chicago lead.

With Peete hitting Brett Perriman for gains of 14 and 34 yards, the Lions answered with a nine-play, 58-yard drive for Hanson's 39-yard field goal and a 3-3 tie.

The Lions drove to midfield on their next possession. But from a second-and-11 situation, Armstrong knocked the ball from Peete's hand as he attempted a pass, then recovered the fumble at the Lions' 42.

On the first snap after that turnover, Harbaugh stepped up in the pocket and led a TD strike that Obee, several yards ahead of the Detroit cornerback Ray Crockett, hauled in.

Dan Owens intercepted Harbaugh's shovel pass for Neal Anderson, giving Detroit the ball at Chicago's 40 early in the third quarter. Six plays later, Hanson kicked a 27-yarder to make it 10-6.

Unified EC Olympic Team? Never, Says a Top Official

The Associated Press
BRUSSELS — The world can rest assured: No unified European sporting juggernaut will emerge from the European Community's drive for closer economic and political union.

Sports is driven by national passions and will continue to be Europe's Olympic chief told the European Parliament on Thursday.

"Sports has always been based on nationality and we don't want to sacrifice that concept," said Jacques Rogge, head of the European Association of National Olympic Committees. "There will be no common European Community team."

The 12-nation Community has long tried to introduce the idea of EC unity in the Olympics or other major sporting events, but has found little or no support from European sporting federations.

EC attempts to streamline legislation throughout the 12 nations has put the politicians in direct competition with the federations. The federations refuse to adapt to EC rules on free movement of goods and people, applying rules imposed by their international bodies.

The biggest conflict has been soccer, where the Community wants to end national limits on EC players. Those limits impede the right of an EC citizen to work throughout the Community.

Title Quest Lends Meaning to Nebraska-Oklahoma Matchup

By Robert McG. Thomas Jr.
The Associated Press
NEW YORK — They have a wealth of football history and tradition going back to 1912, but when Nebraska takes on Oklahoma on the 74th time Friday, it will be a meaningless game — freighted with significance.

On one level, the game in Lincoln, Nebraska, will be a classic anticlimax. Nebraska (10-0) clinched the Big Eight title two weeks ago, and win or lose, the Cornhuskers are going to the Orange Bowl.

And for all the psychic satisfaction Oklahoma would derive from knocking off an undefeated team, No. 1 by one major poll and No. 2 (behind Florida State) by another, the Sooners (8-2) would have only a marginal expectation of a major bowl bid.

Indeed, at immediate stake for the Soon-

ers is whether they finish third (at 5-2) behind Colorado (5-1) in the Big Eight, or fifth (4-3) behind Kansas State (4-2-1). A victory would probably mean a trip to the Aloha Bowl on Dec. 25; a loss (and a 4-3 record), another year of rebuilding.

What lends meaning to the otherwise meaningless game is Nebraska's quest for the mythical national championship. A loss would knock it out of contention no matter who turns out to be its Orange Bowl opponent. A victory would keep its hopes alive, especially if Florida State (10-1) beats Florida (9-1) on Saturday to claim the other Orange Bowl berth.

On one side of the ledger, both Oklahoma and Nebraska had last weekend off and would seem almost evenly matched on defense, the Sooners having held their opponents to an average of 16.9 points and the Cornhuskers having kept their foes to 15.3

points. Nebraska claims the biggest defensive gun, outside linebacker Trev Alberts. He leads the team in tackles (94) and sacks (15), and is one of three finalists for the

A loss would knock Nebraska out of contention no matter who is its Orange Bowl opponent.

Butkus award as the nation's leading collegiate linebacker.

It is the offensive column, however, that explains why Nebraska is a 10-point favorite. True, Oklahoma has a passing edge, with the more effective passing quarter-

back, Gale Gundy, and a 203-yard team average to Nebraska's 145. But the Cornhuskers have actually scored more passing touchdowns, 15 to 14; their quarterback, Tommie Frazier, is an option specialist who is the team's second leading rusher, and besides, neither Oklahoma nor Nebraska is a real passing team, anyway.

The Cornhuskers, who lead the nation in rushing with an average of 304 yards a game to the Sooners' 193, have the bottom-line advantage, having averaged 40 points a game to Oklahoma's 31. In addition, the team's leading rusher, Calvin Jones, is also the league leader, with an average of 130 yards a game.

Not that Oklahoma is intimidated. As Coach Gary Gibbs put it Wednesday, "We're very confident." Perhaps he was remembering how Oklahoma has handed Nebraska its only regular-season loss five times.

For his part, the Nebraska coach, Tom Osborne, was busy this week trying to play down the significance of the game, even suggesting that Oklahoma was nothing special.

"We've never tried to raise the specter of rivalry," he said. "The players don't talk much about Oklahoma or Colorado or anybody."

Look for the ball tucked under the arm of one beefy back or another. Don't bother to scan the skies. If season patterns hold, it will rarely be in the air. Both teams prefer the run, although Oklahoma has thrown the ball a bit more, an average of just about 20 passes a game to Nebraska's 18.

The forecast is for snow. According to Osborne, the most critical decision of the day could be whether to scrape the field during halftime.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division			
New York	11	1	0
Boston	7	4	1
Orlando	6	4	0
Washington	5	3	1
New Jersey	4	2	1
Philadelphia	4	2	1
Atlanta	3	1	1
Central Division			
Charlotte	7	4	0
Indiana	7	4	0
Cleveland	6	4	0
Chicago	4	2	1
San Antonio	4	2	1
Memphis	3	1	1
WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Midwest Division			
Houston	11	1	0
San Antonio	7	4	0
Denver	6	4	0
Minnesota	5	3	1
Dallas	4	2	1
Pacific Division			
Seattle	9	0	1
Phoenix	7	2	1
Portland	7	2	1
Golden State	6	3	0
L.A. Clippers	5	3	0
L.A. Lakers	3	2	1
WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS			
Golden State	101	98	Portland
San Antonio	101	98	San Antonio
Atlanta	101	98	Atlanta
Phoenix	101	98	Phoenix
San Antonio	101	98	San Antonio
Atlanta	101	98	Atlanta
Phoenix	101	98	Phoenix
San Antonio	101	98	San Antonio
Atlanta	101	98	Atlanta
Phoenix	101	98	Phoenix

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division			
N.Y. Rangers	14	3	3
New Jersey	10	1	2
Philadelphia	9	1	2
Washington	10	1	2
Florida	6	1	1
N.Y. Islanders	6	1	1
Tampa Bay	4	1	1
Northwest Division			
Pittsburgh	18	7	2
St. Louis	12	1	2
Buffalo	6	1	1
Chicago	5	1	1
Hartford	6	1	1
WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Central Division			
Toronto	12	4	3
L.S. Blues	12	4	3
St. Louis	12	4	3
Chicago	11	3	2
Detroit	9	2	2
Winnipeg	8	2	1
Pacific Division			
Calgary	15	6	2
Vancouver	12	9	2
Los Angeles	12	9	2
San Jose	8	3	2
Anaheim	8	3	2
Edmonton	8	3	2
WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS			
St. Louis	4	3	2
Pittsburgh	4	3	2
Philadelphia	4	3	2
Washington	4	3	2
Florida	4	3	2
N.Y. Islanders	4	3	2
Tampa Bay	4	3	2
Pittsburgh	4	3	2
St. Louis	4	3	2
Buffalo	4	3	2
Chicago	4	3	2
Hartford	4	3	2
Toronto	4	3	2
L.S. Blues	4	3	2
St. Louis	4	3	2
Chicago	4	3	2
Detroit	4	3	2
Winnipeg	4	3	2
Calgary	4	3	2
Vancouver	4	3	2
Los Angeles	4	3	2
San Jose	4	3	2
Anaheim	4	3	2
Edmonton	4	3	2

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL

American League

MILWAUKEE — Signed Turner Ward, outfielder, off waivers from Toronto.

MINNESOTA — Agreed to terms with Ken Peterson, pitcher, off waivers from Toronto.

TEXAS — Agreed to terms with Jeff Hester, infielder, off waivers from Toronto.

CHICAGO CUBS — Agreed to terms with Glenn Heston, outfielder, off waivers from Toronto.

CINCINNATI — Agreed to terms with Ken Peterson, pitcher, off waivers from Toronto.

MONTREAL — Agreed to terms with Corey Coakley and Kurt Stillers, infielders, and Steve Lahaie, catcher, off waivers from Toronto.

NEW YORK — Agreed to terms with Steve Lahaie, catcher, off waivers from Toronto.

PHILADELPHIA — Agreed to terms with Jim Ebersole, infielder, off waivers from Toronto.

ST. LOUIS — Agreed to terms with Steve Lahaie, catcher, off waivers from Toronto.

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DETROIT — Agreed to terms with Steve Lahaie, catcher, off waivers from Toronto.

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ATLANTA — Agreed to terms with Steve Lahaie, catcher, off waivers from Toronto.

DETROIT — Agreed

